PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY A PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET. (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
To Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Tremendous Bargains
In fine Queens Clothes, Alpacas and Merinos, as low as 37½ cents, greatest bargains ever seen, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

E. T. Goodrich
In his laughable act "The Novice" at the Rink to-night.

Queen of the Wash Tub.
The public are cautioned against buying *imitations* of the "Queen of the Wash Tub," which unprincipled parties have put upon the market. The genuine washing fluid is called the "Queen of the Wash Tub," and is manufactured *only* by the Hess Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, Office No. 136 Wood street. The "Queen of the Wash Tub" is sold by grocers generally. Be sure to ask for the "*Queen of the Wash Tub*" *and do not take any other.*

All Wool Long Shawls,
Reduced to $3 00, on the corner of Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

Miss Louie and Miss Sarah Tobey
At the Rink to-night.

"The Cry is Still They Come."
It is no wonder that F. Soucy's dry goods store, No. 168 Wylie, *near Elm street*, is crowded every day, for his stock is immense—the goods are all new and desirable, and his prices are marked down to the *very cash price*. Prints, delaines, tweeds, cassimeres, flannels, hosiery, gloves, white goods, ribbons, shawls, hoop skirts, laces, collars, blankets, clothing, gents' furnishing goods, etc., are selling at an astonishingly low price. Every household ought to be represented at Soucy's immediately. Don't mistake the place—Soucy's, No. 168 Wylie, near Elm street.

Dark Ginghams,
Twelve and a half cents. One case opened this morning. 15 and 18¾ cents Pillow Muslins. Corner Fourth and Market streets. Gardner & Stewart.

Medicinal Liquors.
The best Medicinal Liquors in the city at McClarran & Coman's Drug Store.

To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods
Jack & Sterling special inducements—job lots from Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods; Mens' Wear, Sheetings, Flannels, Prints, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Fifth street.

If You Want Anything
In the Drug and Patent Medicine Line go to Fleming's Drug Store where you will be sure of getting what you want of genuine articles, and at the lowest prices. Remember 81 Market street.

Choice Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, offer at retail choice imported and domestic dry goods, embracing the most desirable dress goods, prints, sackings, cloakings, flannels, blankets, brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings, stockings, &c. Ladies will find the most satisfactory bargains at Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street.

Last Appearance of the Elegant
Lady Skaters, Miss Louie and Miss Sarah Tobey at the Rink to-night.

Try Them—Buy Them.
Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 236 Liberty street. smw

Muslins,
Slightly out of order, at a bargain, and new dry goods at a tremendous reduction. Table Linen, cheap, corner Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

Trunks, Trunks, Trunks
At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Patent Medicines.
The largest stock of Patent Medicines in the city at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

White Flannels,
Twenty-five to sixty-two and a half cents, some yard wide; at $1 25, one case good Balmoral Skirts. Astonishing bargains in Dress Goods on the corner of Fourth and Market streets. Gardner & Stewart.

Mr. Goodrich and Miss Louie Tobey
In The Mercury at the Rink to-night.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 236 Liberty street. smw

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine,
Sold by Messrs. Sumner & Co., No. 27 Fifth street, for *sixty dollars*, with its attachments, is as complete and perfect as those sold at $75, $85, $95 or $125. The Wheeler & Wilson is the cheapest machine in the market, being the most simple and durable. They have been used for twelve or fourteen years, constantly, on all kinds of sewing, from heavy to fine, without costing one cent for repairs. TSS

Buy the Best
Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

Five Cases
Bleached Muslins from 6¼ to 12½ cents. 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap. Gardner & Stewart.

Drugs and Medicines.
Get all your Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, near Fifth.

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 236 Liberty street. smw

Leaf Tobacco,
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Bed Ticktings
At 12½, 18¾ and 20 cents, first-rate goods; 25 and 31 cents, yard wide Extra Heavy Herring-bone Twilled Feather Ticks. Pillow Muslins and Sheetings, cheap. On the West corner of Market and Fourth streets, No. 66. Gardner & Stewart.

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 236 Liberty street. smw

Drugs and Medicines
Save money every day by buying your Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial
FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Trial of Jerry Donovan, the Pugilist, for Confidence Operations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., January 31, 1868.
The second trial of Jerry Donovan, alleged to be a "confidence man," was given to the jury this evening. Additonal evidence has been presented, sufficient to lead to a general impression that Donovan's is a case of mistaken identity, and that he will be acquitted. Several prominent Chicagoans had been summoned as witnesses in support of the defendant's reputation. The jury has not yet agreed at nine o'clock.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Meeting of United States Assessors---Uniformity of Official Action.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, January 31, 1868.
The assessors and their assistants of the Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Districts of Ohio have just closed a three days' meeting at Crestline, which had for its object the promotion of uniformity of official action throughout the State. Much discussion was had, and a resolution was finally adopted to call a meeting of the assessors of the entire State for the furtherance of this object. The meeting will be called to meet at Columbus, March 3d.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Train Wrecked on the Central Railroad ---Mrs. Anna Duggan, of Pittsburgh, Killed---List of the Injured.

HARRISBURG, January 31.—An accident occurred this morning near Mill Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the fast passenger train bound eastward, caused by a broken rail. The four rear cars were thrown off the track, and thence went down an embankment, when they took fire and were burned. All the passengers got out excepting a woman named Anna Duggan, of Pittsburgh. It is believed she was killed in the upsetting of the car. Her body was afterwards partially burned.

The following are injured, none dangerously, principally painful bruises, and no bones broken: Mrs. Georgia Adams, Philadelphia; J. Mansen, Indianapolis; Mrs. Mary Crouse, Kansas; W. Nyckle, New York; Herbert Noonson, Jr., Philadelphia; W. W. Powell, New Jersey; L. Chase, Michigan; Mrs. Cameron Rodman and daughter, Illinois; J. Busser, Lancaster.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention---State Debt---Disfranchisement.

RICHMOND, January 31.—In the Convention to-day, several additional articles of the report of the Finance Committee were adopted, one providing for the settlement with the State of West Virginia about her share of the State debt, and appropriation of the amount when paid to the payment of the public debt of Virginia. The franchise report will come up next week. The members of the Committee signed the majority report disfranchising those persons who are disfranchised by the reconstruction acts. A substitute is reported by a Republican member of the Committee, and a minority report is made by the conservative members of the Committee.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1868. NO. 120.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

State Tax Due the Commonwealth.

The New County Project.

Sixth Ward Added to Johnstown.

Local Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 31, 1868.

SENATE.

Bill in Place.

Mr. Taylor, of Beaver, read in place act extending act for registering dogs in Allegheny county to Beaver.

Taxes Due the State.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that the Auditor General be requested to transmit to the Senate a statement of the amount of State tax due the Commonwealth by each county, for what year said tax is due, at what time the present triennial revision of valuation of the several counties was made, when the statement of the same was made to the Commissioners of the several counties, and for what years the said revised valuation was made. Adopted.

New County Project.

Mr. Lowry's bill, creating a new county out of Crawford, Venango, Forrest, and Warren, to be called Petroleum county, was considered, Mr. Lowry making a long speech in favor of, and Messrs. Brown, of Mercer, and Wallace, of Clearfield, against it. Finally the bill was postponed.

New Ward in Johnstown.

The act creating a new ward, to be called the sixth, in Johnstown, Cambria county, passed finally.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Remonstrance.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong, presented a remonstrance from citizens of Armstrong county against any law granting additional compensation to owners of houses in which elections are held in that county.

Petitions Presented.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, petition from Industry township, Beaver county, for a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, one from Belleville, Allegheny county, for an act authorizing the School Directors to borrow money.

Joint Resolution Reported.

Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported back the House joint resolutions urging Secretery Seward to instruct the U. S. Minister in England to demand the release of American prisoners held for alleged political offenses, and to insist upon some fixed policy by which the rights of American citizens shall be respected, with amendments amounting to a substitute.

Sunday Car Travel.

Also, from Committee on Judiciary General, with negative recommendation, and repealing so much of act of April 22, 1784, as makes it unlawful for cars to run on Sunday.

Negroes in Cars.

Messrs. Deise and Linton each reported from the Committee on Judiciary General, as committed, act repealing the act of last session, compelling the admission of negroes into railway cars. Mr. Maun alleged that the bills were never considered in committee Mr. Deise explained that they had been decided upon at a meeting of the committee when the Republicans were absent. The matter was debated at considerable length, and the bills were finally recommitted under the operation of the previous question by a vote of forty-three to forty-one Democrats voting no.

Bills in Place.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, authorizing the School Board of the Second ward, Lawrenceville, to borrow money and sell certain real estate.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, prohibiting sale of intoxicating drinks in Industry township, Beaver county.

Also, reducing the number of school directors in Ohio township, Beaver county.

Also, incorporating Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Association.

By Mr. Deise, of Clinton, granting to county Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts jurisdiction of courts of chancery in all cases of mortgages given by corporations.

By Mr. Beatty, of Crawford, authorizing the Auditor General to deliver to the receiver of the Petroleum Bank United States bonds originally deposited as security for the currency of the bank.

Free Railroad Law.

The Free Railroad law was considered on second reading, pending which, adjourned till Monday evening.

To Western Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, January 31.—The Connellsville bill has been signed by Governor Geary.

The New Railroad Law---Complimentary ---The Connellsville Road Decision--- Private Calendar Abolished---Appropriation Bill---House Subordinate Officers---The Oyens Matter.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1868.

This morning Senator Coleman, Chairman of the Railroad Committee in the Senate, reported the free railroad bill, which was drawn up by General Harry White, the Senator who so ably represents the Indiana district. Several bills on that subject had been referred to the Committee, all of which had been examined; the Committee, however, concluded to report Senator White's.

It is but justice to that Senator to say that ever since he has been in that body he has been untiring in his efforts to secure the passage of such a law. In fact he has been one of its champions as well as an active friend of the Connellsville enterprise. It is no doubt gratifying to him and those who have been zealously co-operating with him, as well as the people of the western part of the State to know that their efforts are at last to be crowned with success.

The public mind needed to be, and the representatives of the people had to be educated upon both the foregoing measures. Several gentlemen in the western part of the State, as well as in the eastern, deserve great credit for their faithful and unwearied action to these measures of right and justice. Not to speak of all such as deserve honorable mention, I cannot forbear to refer to Ed. Scull, Esq., of Somerset, who has labored, both in season and out this, in every honorable way, to enlighten public sentiment and impress upon the minds of all with whom he came in contact, the justice, the equity, the sound policy and the imperative necessity of the enactment of a fair, liberal and well guarded Free Railroad Law and the restoration of the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company. Mr. Scull is a high toned, honorable gentleman, a ready lawyer, and an honest politician, whose principles are dearer to him than any amount of governmental "pottage." He was United States Revenue Collector in his district—appointed by the lamented Lincoln—but refused to bow the knee to the Booth-made President, when that political apostate turned his back upon his country, as well as his party; and hence Mr. Scull had to be decapitated. However, a man of his ability, integrity and character can afford to be decapitated. Higher honor awaits him.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company gives general satisfaction here. The fact that the opinion was delivered by Judge Sharswood is laid hold of by the copperheads here, in hopes that political capital can be made out of that circumstance. But it won't amount to much. There is no evidence as yet, that there was any difference of opinion in the Court on the points submitted; and besides it is well known that Judge Agnew who was elected only a few years ago by the Republican party was and is a strong advocate for the restoration of the Connellsville charter.

This morning the Senate abolished the Calendar system and re-established the Old System. The former has only been in use in the Senate two sessions—1866 and 1867. It is alleged that under it legislation was loose and hasty, many bills having been passed by their titles, without examination and without due deliberation. There is no doubt but the system was abused, but whether it is likely its abolishment is another step in the right direction. Under the "Call" system, the Speaker calls over the name of each Senator alphabetically, and each one thus called has the privilege of calling up whatever bill he desires to have passed. Hence every bill that passes has some Senator who is looked upon as its father, and who is responsible for its passage.

There has been quite a fuss made about the offices and employees of the House this session —wanting the Clerk to make out a list of all the officers, from Chief Clerk down to those who keep the water closets in order. This looks fair enough, but the idea of parading the names in the public papers of every woman who is employed to sweep, scrub and clean the hall and capitol building is absurd, and not at all necessary for the economical management of the Legislature.

And, although to those who do not understand the motives of those who are agitating this matter, the demand for such names, seems to be right and proper; yet to those who do understand the movement, it is known to originate with some "sore-headed" members who are displeased because they did not get everything they wanted in the organization of the House. There are always disappointed aspirants for positions who would like to appear exceedingly economical when their especial friends are not provided for. Such men are not usually consistent. They are ever ready to find fault, criticise, and cry "stop thief," when a dollar is about to be taken out of the Treasury, and yet they will vote for appropriating a hundred thousand dollars to some local, money-making, private enterprise—provided it be located in their district.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* and *The Press* are very much annoyed about a certain W. J. Ovens, (who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House last year, and who is indicted for being one of the murderers of Colonel Riddle,) being an officer of the House this session. The truth is the correspondents of those papers don't know the truth of those things they pretend to write about: hence the mistake they have made. Mr. Ovens was not an applicant for any position in the House or Senate this session, and is not now an officer of either branch of the Legislature. He was here at the opening of the session as one of the officers of the last House, who were by law required to be here during the first ten days of this session. That is all about the matter. JUNIUS.

Connellsville Railroad Charter---W. Oden Bughart's Untiring Energy---The Commercial---Retrenchment---The Late Ohio Congressional Election, &c.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1868.

The bill to restore the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company passed the Senate this morning by a vote of twenty-nine to none —unanimous. It was called up by Senator Errett. Senator Fisher was in the chair. Speaker Graham made a speech. Everybody knew that there would be no opposition to its passage, as the Supreme Court by its unanimous decision had virtually restored to that Company its charter, and, therefore, there was really no absolute necessity for the passage of any act upon the subject, and it was also known that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was not disposed to offer any opposition to its passage, yet it was amusing to see how anxious some Senators were to make speeches that were not intended or expected to have any influence one way or the other on the passage of the bill, but which they wished to be printed in the *Record* so as to go before the people for the purpose of making them believe that *they* had accomplished wonders in bringing about the passage of the bill, whereas, in reality, there are several Senators and members who resemble the *courageous* husband who scrambled up the ladder in his Western shanty while he left his wife to struggle with Bruin—they were ready to say to the Bear from the Banks of Western Pennsylvania, "Come and see what me and Betsy did." It will likely pass the House this afternoon—unless "me and Betsy" have too many speeches prepared, and which have been reserved for home consumption, even though they should cost the State five thousand dollars for the time squandered and the expense of printing. But it appears to be necessary to humbug the people, more or less, and I suppose by senseless speeches—if they are not too long and expensive—are about as good for that purpose as anything else.

The people along the route of the Connellsville Road may now prepare for the commencement of that important thoroughfare, as the bill which has just passed provides for the commencement of the work within six months, and the completion of the same to the State line within three years. This bill will be signed by the Governor to-morrow, and the President of the Connellsville Railroad Company, W. O. Hughart, Esq., will take a copy of it with him to-morrow evening, and the Company will then be on its feet again. The people of Pittsburgh, the stockholders of that road, and the persons living along the line of the same, will probably never know how much they are indebted to the energy, the zeal, the perseverance and the untiring industry of W. Oden Hughart, Esq., the President of the Company, for the restoration of their charter and the probable early completion of that enterprise. Mr. Hughart conducted the campaign on the most honorable principles, and never fails to see his efforts crowned with success, those who are to be more benefited than he, should duly appreciate his self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the company, and see that his faithfulness and efficiency are properly rewarded.

There is no doubt but that the influence of the COMMERCIAL was felt in this great struggle. It has been recognized as the fearless, bold, and unwavering advocate of both a free railroad law and the Connellsville railroad, and as its circulation in Western Pennsylvania is greater than any other periodical, it has moulded public sentiment so thoroughly upon these two public measures that the Democracy have been powerless committed in their favor, and can now claim the credit for their passage.

The Committee of Ways and Means are now hard at work on the appropriation bills. They have agreed to cut down the salaries of some of the heads of departments and raise others. There are departments here that during the war required more labor and at least *ten* than they now do, and it is nothing but right that the salaries should be regulated by the labors and responsibilities of the office. In some of the departments there are more clerks than are necessary, and the Committee are determined that if such is found to be the fact they will not provide for their payment.

Retrenchment has begun at Washington by the Republican party, 40,000 majority. Last fall the readers of the COMMERCIAL that the same party will prune every expensive excrescence about the State Capitol, so that the taxes of the people will be reduced, and economy characterize every department of the government.

Governor Geary deserves the thanks of every friend of retrenchment and reform for the bold and unequivocal stand he took in favor of economy in his annual message. He is a man who has come up from the people and knows how to sympathize with those who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." He, like General Grant, has been one of the "toiling million," and therefore knows and feels the necessity of husbanding the resources of the people.

There is no Democratic rejoicing here over the result in the Eighth Congressional District in Ohio. Their mouths are sealed on that subject. The predicted revolution which was going to sweep the "Rump Congress" out of power seems to have been checked in Ohio. In that district the Congressional policy, in opposition to that of Andy Johnson and the Democratic party combined, was the issue, and the people of that district, (as they will everywhere in the loyal North when that issue is fairly before them) did not and will not fail to stand by Congress.

Since the foregoing was written the House passed the Connellsville bill, and it now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The House also had the Free Railroad law under consideration, and it passed through the Committee of the Whole without any material amendments, and the first section passed the second reading before the House adjourned. It is now clearly evident that a fair and liberal bill will pass both Houses and become a law. The bill which was under consideration this afternoon is the one drawn by Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, and which has already been published in the COMMERCIAL. A few verbal amendments have been made in order to perfect the measure, but nothing to cripple its usefulness. Thanks to the Republican State Convention at Williamsport for this result. JUNIUS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1868.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT ILL.

Commodore Vanderbilt is reported to be dangerously ill.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL HOUSE OF BISHOPS

Will meet in St. John's Chapel, on Wednesday, to choose a Bishop for Oregon, in place of Bishop Scott, who died in July last. Bishop Sweet, of Kentucky, will preach

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Celia, from London, has arrived.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

At a meeting of publishers and authors last evening, a resolution was adopted favoring the establishment of international copyright between the United States and the nations of Continental Europe. Messrs. Putnam, James Parton, Egbert Hazard, Henry Tuckson and Dr. Prime were appointed a committee to digest a system of regulations which may serve as a basis of international copyright law, to report at a future meeting.

UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

Ten million dollars of the Union Pacific Railroad bonds have been sold, and the company have this day advanced the price to 95.

The Department of State has received a treaty from the Fejee Islands, by which the King mortgages his country to the United States for three years, as security for the payment of the remaining instalment of his indemnity account, his subjects having eaten up some American sailors a few years ago. The "treaty" is a whale's tooth, variegated in color, with strongly twisted grass cord at the end. As the first well authenticated case of eating navigators was that of those who swallowed Jonah, it is presumed that Tongaree-Wongaree-Jingaree-Goon, the Fejee King, is an infidel jester, and is making game of Mr. Seward.

Messrs. Frederick Janever, S. Heston and G. G. Gerst, of Pennsylvania; H. B. Miller, of Illinois, and M. Kleiner, of Ohio, representing the Executive Committee of the United States Brewer's Association, have arrived in Washington, and waited upon the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House, and had an interview, relating principally to the proposed revision of the Internal Revenue laws. A memorial in the possession of the delegation states the changes in the law which the brewing interests require. They claim that the deduction of seven and a half per cent. upon the sale of stamps should be increased to fifteen per cent. They urge a reduction of the duty on Canada barley to the same figure as before the expiration of the Reciprocity, namely, five cents per bushel.

The First National Bank of Bay City, Michigan, resumes business to-day. It is now in the hands of responsible men.

THE CAPITAL.

THE BREWING INTEREST.

The Duty on Canada Barley.

THE NEW LOAN BILLS.

The National Banking System.

Public Lands Donated to Railroads

A National Insurance Bureau.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1868.

The Brewers' Interest.

The Executive Committee of the United States Brewers' Association were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. They claim that the deduction of seven and a half per cent. allowed by section fifty-two of the act of July 13th, 1866, upon the sale of stamps being insufficient compensation for all losses intended to be covered thereby, the same should be increased to fifteen per cent., especially as the losses under the new stamp system proposed to be substituted for the present one will be more numerous, in consequence of the very nature of the new stamp. They earnestly urge a reduction of the duty on Canada barley to the same figure as before the expiration of the reciprocity treaty, namely, five cents per bushel, for the reason that the quantity of barley grown in the United States is insufficient to supply the demands of the trade, and that the farmers of the United States find it more profitable to raise wheat and corn than barley, while on the other hand the light soil of Canada is more adapted for the raising of barley.

Gen. Sherman

Will probably leave Washington for the West next Monday. He will go direct from here to Cincinnati, where he will remain for a few days, and thence to St. Louis.

Finance Bills.

The Senate Finance Committee have been considering the loan bills of Messrs. Sherman and Henderson for some days and will probably report next week. The difference between the two so far as funding the debt is concerned, is only in the rate of interest. Mr. Henderson's being four and Mr. Sherman's five per cent. Henderson's bill goes farther, and provides that national banking shall be free from the restriction and limitations now placed upon the amount of circulation. The impression is that the system will be established entirely or made free.

Protest.

The Hamilton county delegation in the Ohio Legislature have united in a protest against the confirmation of P. W. Strader as Assessor of the First District.

S. S. Cox's Nomination.

It was expected that the Senate would hold an executive session to-day to take action on the nomination of S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria. None was held, however.

Retrenchment.

The naval bill reported in the House to-day cuts down the appropriation for the naval service from the original estimate of forty-seven millions to eighteen millions of dollars. The West Point bill is unchanged, there being no retrenchment. In the Consular and Diplomatic bill, the expenses are cut down about half a million. The offices of Second Assistant Secretary of State, Superintendent of Statistics, and Examiner of Claims in the State Department, are abolished.

Public Lands Given to Railroad Companies.

The entire amount of lands granted to aid in the construction of Southern railroads amounts to six millions and a half of acres, all of which is forfeited by the bill pending in the House. I further learn from the Land Office that Congress has granted one hundred and eighty million acres of land in aid of the construction of railroads.

The Supreme Court Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet taken any action on the House bill, making a concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges necessary to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. At the last meeting one member expressed a strong desire to report it favorably.

Bureau of Insurance.

The Senate Committee on Commerce are considering a bill for the establishment of a National Bureau of Insurance. The project was favorably reported last winter, but nothing ever came of it. The committe will probably again report it favorably.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus last evening in the room of the Judiciary Committee. A general discussion took place on political matters, but without taking any definite action on any important question. the caucus adjourned, to meet again on Thursday evening next.

The Revenue Commissionership.

Although the President has decided to nominate a Commissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed Mr. Rollins, the nomination was not made to-day as expected. There has been no change in the purpose of the Executive to send a name to the Senate, but for good reasons it will not be done probably until Monday or Tuesday next.

The Anti-Contraction Bill.

There is no authentic foundation for the newspaper report that the President will veto the bill suspending further contraction of the currency. No one is authorized to say what Mr. Johnson intends to do with the bill. He may do either of the three things—veto, sign or permit the bill to become a law by expiration of the ten days provided by the Constitution which ends on Monday next. As heretofore stated in these dispatches it is probable the bill will become a law by expiration of ten days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1868.

ARGUMENT IN THE MCARDLE CASE.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Hon. James Hughes, on the part of the United States, moved to dismiss the McArdle case for want of juris, diction. It will be recollected the Court has set apart the first Monday in March next to hear argument why the case was advanced on the docket. Mr. Hughes said the petition of McArdle appealing from the decision of the Court is founded on the assumption that the reconstruction laws are unconstitutional. McArdle was held under these three several acts. The petition asserts he is not charged with any military offense, but when he comes to explain the reasons for his arrest, says he was charged with opposing the reconstruction acts of Congress. Mr. Hughes then quoted the articles which the petitioner had published in his paper, the Vicksburg *Times*, showing the violence of language against the military authorities, and strong condemnation of the reconstruction acts. The cases herein were those of the reconstruction act of March, 1867, contains no saving clause, and gives no jurisdiction to any court of the United States to interfere with *habeas corpus* acts. The act rather excluded the idea that it was to be had before the courts of the United States and the military power of the United States, between circuit courts and major generals, and between Congress and the Supreme Court. The military power of the Government, the war-making power, is reserved to Congress alone by the Constitution. Having waged a war for four years and the Supreme Court having recognized it as a solemn war, the United States are here represented say that the act in question does not recognize the right of the Judiciary to interfere with the political power now exercised in the late seceded States; does not recognize the right of the Judiciary to enter the interval from the close of the war till now, when the work of reconstruction is in progress. Mr. Hughes, in support of his argument, referred the Court to various legal authorities.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black expressed his surprise that the motion had been made to dismiss this case, and the Court had already set a time to hear argument on the subject. On a former occasion the counsel for the United States were opposed to considering the case at all, but now they go off half-cocked. The editoral articles which had been read were calculated to make the friends of Gen. Ord feel indignant, but it was his decided opinion that these epithets against that officer are not deserved. If it be true, as asserted by the other side, that neither this Court nor the Circuit Court of Mississippi has any jurisdiction over this subject, then the American people are in the precise condition the French people were in during the monarchy, when any man could be put in prison and kept there until he died, or was forgotten. Mr. Black said the very law from which Mr. Hughes had quoted expressly says that the several courts of the United States and the judges thereof courts shall have power to issue writs in cases of personal liberty, and to release prisoners in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, or any commission or order thereof, when such prisoner is restrained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States. Where there is no exception a case falls within the general rule. The publishing of editorial articles was not a military offense, and could not be made so by simply so calling it. As the case commenced in a Circuit Court, it should be settled in this Supreme Court. Where doubts exist about the meaning of the law, it is the universal practice to give them to the complainant for his benefit, in order that this mischief might be repaired as far as possible. Mr. Black, in conclusion, condemned the law, which he declared struck down the independent States. The court here adjourned.

The argument will be resumed next Friday by Senator Trumbull for the military authorities, and Judge Sharkey for the petitioner.

U. S. ARSENAL AT DAKOTA.

The House Military Committee this morning decided to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to establish a United States Arsenal at Fort David Russell, Dakota, near Cheyenne City, at a cost not exceeding $50,000.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL,

Reported to-day, makes no appropriation for the Minister resident to Portugal, and prohibits salaries to any Consul or Consul General, Consular or commercial agents, excepting those specified in the act. Any army or navy officer who shall accept or hold civil office vacates his office in the army or navy, and it shall be filled as if he had resigned. No diplomatic or consular officer is to receive his salary for the time he is absent from his post by leave or otherwise, if such absence exceeds sixty days in the year.

WORKMEN IN NAVY YARDS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the House in his order of January 27th, 1868, stated the force in the Navy Yard being now much reduced, there is greater necessity than heretofore for the employment of only the most skilled workmen and best laborers, and accordingly so much of the previous order as required preference to be given to those who have served in the navy and marine corps is repealed.

A PEACE CONVENTION

Is now in session in Washington, with Dr. Lane as President and Miss Cringe, Secretary. The Convention will adjourn to meet in New York during anniversary week in May. Mrs. Cady Stanton made a spirited address in the Convention this morning.

XLth CONGRESS.

The 14th Article of the Constitution.

The Action of the Ohio Legislature.

Reconstruction Debate in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1868.

In Congress to-day both Houses were occupied at the opening of the session with remarks on the presentation of the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature rescinding their ratification of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. In the Senate, Mr. Sherman declared that the resolution did not represent the people of Ohio. He was satisfied that next fall the people of Ohio would reverse this decision and that universal suffrage would be inserted in the constitution. In addition to all this, the reason for passing the resolution was most extraordinary. They had been rushed through without any debate, and he desired to present the protest of the Republican members of the Legislature giving a statement of the facts.

Mr. Sumner said the action of the Legislature was unprecedented. A State having once given its assent to an amendment to the Constitution, had no power to withdraw it, and the resolutions of this Legislature were a mere *brutum fulmen*, and perfectly impotent. It made no difference, however, what Ohio had done or should do.

Reverdy Johnson said Senator Sumner was right in saying that the assent of a State given once, there was no power to withdraw, but wrong as to the other assertion that the 14th amendment had been legally ratified. The resolutions were referred.

In the House Mr. Eggleston presented the resolutions and briefly commented thereon, and at Mr. Washburne's instance moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report on the law question involved. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the resolution passed by a strict party vote, 110 to 54.

The reconstruction debate continued without result in the Senate, and in the House the election case of John Young Brown was discussed without action.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate several communications, including a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, rescinding the constitutional amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the reading of the resolutions. He could not allow these resolutions to be entered in the Journal without making some remarks. That they did not speak the voice of the people of Ohio it was his clear conviction. The people of Ohio, in the ratified last year the constitutional amendment by a vote of 40,000, and they had never rescinded that assent. These resolutions were the voice of a partisan majority of the legislature, representing a portion of the people, and who were elected on issues entirely different. He was satisfied that the people of Ohio to-day would vote in favor of the Constitutional Amendment by 100,000 majority. Last fall the people clearly dreamed that the Legislature would take such action. That issue they have considered settled. When the Legislature of Ohio had submitted to the people the negro suffrage amendment, they had also wisely coupled with it a provision disfranchising deserters, which was thought, as contended by their opponents, would include many patriotic soldiers. This caused a reaction in the public mind, and to incorporate universal suffrage in the organic law. He believed, although he would not say positively, that the people of Ohio would declare in favor of the general principles of the reconstruction bill. He was satisfied that next fall the people of Ohio would reverse their decision and universal suffrage would be inserted in their constitution. In addition to all this, the manner of passing these resolutions was most extraordinary. They had been rushed through without any debate.

Mr. SUMNER said the action of the Legislature was most unprecedented. A State having once given its assent to an amendment to the Constitution, had no power to withdraw it, and the resolutions of this Legislature were a mere *brutum fulmen*.

Mr. JOHNSON argued on the opposite side.

The matter was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill supplementary to the tenure of office bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. SUMNER'S amendment that the bill shall not do away with foreign agents of the State Department.

Mr. PATTERSON moved an amendment that such agents shall not exceed five in number.

Messrs. Sumner, Anthony, Grimes, Clemness and Cameron opposed such restrictions on the part of Congress.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was laid aside, and an adjournment till Monday was provided for.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that he would on Monday press a vote on the case of Senator Thomas.

The supplementary reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWE spoke in its favor.

Mr. HOWE said he should address himself chiefly to the amendments of his colleague, [Doolittle.] The opening of that gentleman's remarks was startling. He said he saw in this supplemental bill the overthrow of republican government in ten of the Southern States, and many other alarming things, but he remembered with very much of the Irish member, Sir Doyle Roche, who said in Parliament, "Mr. Speaker, I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air, but I will not be deceived by that." [Laughter.]—There was about as much need for alarm in the sentences of the Senator's speech, but the people were quite competent to place the proper estimate on the language he used.

After alluding to Mr. Doolittle's change of course in politics, he wanted to ask where was his colleague's commission for standing here in the Senate, as the champion of the Caucasian race? He denies the disloyalty of the white race in the South, and says they were dragooned into the rebellion by the radical minority, and the Caucasian white majority were overcome by their leaders; then he turns around and accuses the black men of being rebels. He recounts the losses and sufferings of the whites, and then quotes a historical example in the case of the Roman province Latium, which rebelled but was treated by the Emperor Camillus with magnanimity after being conquered, and its people were not compelled to submit to the confiscation of their slaves. He now contended that no Emperor of that name treated the rebels with as much kindness and magnanimity as U. S. Grant treated the Southern traitors.

But it was said the Republican party wanted to strengthen themselves by enfranchising the blacks and disfranchising the whites; yet what was to prevent that party from asking these white rebels to come into their organization? The Democrats had nothing to offer them, for they were poorer than the rebels themselves. But no such motive impelled the Republican party. The supremacy of the government and laws of the United States was a paramount consideration in selecting loyal blacks upon whom to confer the right of suffrage. We came to the conclusion that the black men should have a voice and a place in the political government of the South, and we are determined in the interests of the very integrity of the Republic that such consummation should be effected.

Mr. HOWE went on at length to show the power that the Federal government possessed to appoint provisional governments for the Southern States, and to reconstruct them in accordance with the constitution, by guaranteeing to each a republican form of government.

Mr. HOWE, in conclusion, said all on the other side of the Chamber had closed their harangues with terrible threats and prophesies of disaster to the Republican party in the coming autumn. He did not fear them, but were it so the contest should not then be ended. He said no man could conscientiously go in his closet and prayto his Creator for any other objects in this struggle than those for which the Republican party will vote, and closed by eulogizing its efforts hitherto, charging the Democratic party with the entire responsibility of the war, and by predicting the success and triumphant vindication of the Congressional policy.

Mr. FERRY obtained the floor on the bill, but on motion of Mr. HARLAN its further consideration was postponed till Monday, and the Senate took up the bill to provide for the formation of corporations and regulating the same in

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE Wisconsin Legislature are considering a bill absolving newspaper publishers from liability to be sued for libel for publishing accurate reports of legal, legislative, or public proceedings, unless it can be proved that the publication was prompted by special malice.

The bill is in accordance with reason and justice, and our own legislators could do nothing that would more certainly or abundantly secure for them the thanks of the press and all intelligent citizens, than by passing one like it. At present the press is liable to be harrassed in many ways repugnant to the plainest principles of justice, and in Pennsylvania the law of libel is itself a libel on the intelligence of the age. What member of the Legislature will take upon himself the work?

LET THERE BE A GENUINE FREE LAW.

From Harrisburg we learn that the Senate Railroad Committee are disposed to agree to a provision in the Free Railroad Law restricting the issue of bonds to the amount of the paid capital, and another requiring ten thousand dollars a mile to be subscribed and paid before a company can commence operations. With these restrictions—which are the ones asked for by the recognized agents and managers of the Pennsylvania Central—the law would be practically inoperative. And we think we do injustice to no one when we express the opinion that it is precisely for this reason that they are urged. That any friend of a practical free law, should consent to their insertion, is not a little extraordinary. Under restrictions like these not one in five of the roads now in operation would ever have been built. The Western Pennsylvania Road, which is owned by and is a part of the Central, was built entirely with bonds; and practically this is true of the other lateral roads of the central trunk. In the West, railroads are mainly built on the bond system. Nor is there any valid objection to it. Persons having money to lend are generally sharp enough to look out for their security. Were it to be proposed to loan the credit of the State, then it would be well for the State to have the benefit of its restriction. The bond system has worked well everywhere, and is the universal rule; and we undertake to say that the only reason why the dollar for dollar provision is proposed now is because, if adopted, it will accomplish what otherwise can not be done—the practical defeat of the bill. The objections to requiring a subscription to the amount of ten thousand dollars a mile are based on the same general reasons. The propostion proceeds from the same source with the same purpose. The House bill, which is making good progress, is unobjectionable in this respect, and we sincerely hope that the friends of the Free Railroad Law will take just what they have promised the people, and listen to nothing less. The road can not going to be satisfied with a law clogged and hampered with restrictions placed on it by the monopoly.

THE ROADS IN THE NEW CITY DISTRICT.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by those residing in what is now generally known as the New District, (Pitt, Oakland, Collins, Liberty, and Peebles), in consequence of the alleged injustice done them by Councils in not making sufficient appropriation for their roads. In order that we may understand how the question actually stands, let us investigate it in the light of facts and figures. The townships above designated were made a separate district for road purposes, and they include all the newly consolidated territory except Lawrenceville, which has been mainly graded and paved. The amount appropriated for the cleaning and repairing of streets in the old city and Lawrenceville is $50,000. For the repair of roads in the five townships, $10,000. The members from the New District made a vigorous effort in Councils to have the appropriation increased to $20,000, which they deemed quite small enough for road purposes. It was claimed that some of the townships had spent last year as high as $5,000 on their roads, and that the aggregate in the five townships would reach $20,000. The proposition to increase the appropriation was not agreed to; but it does not follow, by any means, that the expenditure on roads in the New District will be confined to $10,000. The business of estimating the annual receipts and expenditures is always entrusted to the Finance Committee, and after they have made careful calculations and estimates, and submitted then to Councils in the form of an appropriation ordinance, it is but seldom that the Councils make any change—for the reason that, if the members once begin to tamper with the amounts and transfer from one to another, there is danger that more harm than good will result. If, however, the committee finds that an appropriation is running short, and that more money is required, it is not a difficult matter to take what it needed from the sinking fund, or negotiate a loan if the money is not to be had otherwise. The money can be had if needed. As to the road tax in the new district, the case may be stated thus: The valuation of the townships is $2,225,046. The road tax was assessed as follows: Collins, ten mills; Liberty, ten mills; Peebles, ten mills; Oakland, seven mills; Pitt, five mills—an aggregate of forty-two mills, or an average of eight and two-fifths mills for each district. The assessment in 1867 was $18,690 38. In the townships the road is mainly done by laborers employed at a salary of [illegible] cents per day, and a certain number of days' labor, two per cent. is allowed on the collections. Aside from this the farmers, and many others, "work out" their road taxes, which by no means results as beneficially as if the money was collected and expended under an economical system. The following figures, although not given as absolutely correct, will approximate the truth:

Road tax assessed in 1867	$18,690 38
Paid Commissions, [illegible]	
etc. [illegible]	$4,000 00
Lost taxes, exonerations, etc.	590 38
	$ 4,590 38
Amount actually expended	$14,000 00
City appropriation	10,000 00
	$ 4,000 00
Deficit	

Now this apparent deficiency will not only be made good, but double that amount will be forthcoming, if required, as we are assured by those who ought to know. A four mill tax on the total valuation of the city will raise $62,000, which is $2,000 more than the total appropriation for streets and roads in the consolidated city; so that it will be readily seen that the townships are in fact paying but four mills for this year—a saving to the country districts over last year of four and two-fifths mills. The Road Committee, to be appointed at the next meeting of Councils, will take charge of the roads in the New District, sub-divide the territory, employ two or more commissioners in lieu of the supervisors, and see that the money is judiciously expended. It is clear that the residents of the New District are really the gainers to the extent of thousands of dollars by the arrangement, and that at least no injustice has been done them, or is likely to be done by Councils. The opening up and paving and grading of streets is a matter entirely independent of and separate from repairs, and the residents can do just as much paving and grading as they feel able to pay for. Councils make no appropriations for those purposes, as these improvements are assessed upon the property holders under the general grading and paving act.

DISCHARGES UNDER THE BANKRUPT LAW.

In a late number of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we find the following:

The first case of a final discharge of a bankrupt which we have seen noticed, took place the other day in a district in another State. Thus far, in Pennsylvania, we believe, no bankrupt has been discharged. How long the proceedings are to last, upon an average, and what will be the general cost to the bankrupt and to the estate, are yet, we presume, to be ascertained. One of the most oppressive features in this act will be its slowness, which is a loss to debtors, creditors, and to the community. Very few bankrupts will be able to do much work while waiting the slow progress of the law, and the time which they lose in enduring the law's delay, is generally a sacrifice of industry.

For the information of our Philadelphia contemporary, and that portion of the public who may care to know, we will state that the first discharge in Bankruptcy was granted sometime in November, we believe, in New York city, and that the first discharge granted by Judge McCANDLESS in this District was dated November 29—over two months ago. Since that time twenty-three more have been granted, in addtion to which the final meetings have been held in some thirty other cases in which discharges will be granted as soon as the records are returned to the Court.

Besides all this, the last meetings have been ordered in several other cases, which will make the number of discharges granted and under way about one hundred, or one-fourth of the whole number of cases in which proceedings have been instituted.

It may be true that no discharge has yet been granted in Philadelphia, but we submit to the *Inquirer* that that city is not the whole of Pennsylvania. In this District we have a Judge who knows how, and who really does expedite business, Registers who comprehend their duty under the law, and lawyers who understand the practice; hence there is no unnecessary delay here.

The *Inquirer* is in error in saying that one of the most oppressive features of the law is its *slowness*. The law contemplates the most summary proceedings. In sixty days after the adjudication the bankrupt may apply for his discharge, in case no debts have been proved against his estate or no assets have come to the hands of his assignee. The longest period he must wait before making such application is six months. The first class of cases, however, constitute the great body, and if the Bankrupt have a diligent lawyer his discharge should be obtained *within three months*, provided he has been guilty of no fraud, and his creditors do not make opposition.

Burning to Death in Railway Cars.

A repetition of the terrible Angola disaster was narrowly escaped at Lewisburg, Ohio, about midnight January 27, by a train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway being thrown from a track by the displacement of a rail. It seems that a rail had been taken up from the track near a small embankment, evidently the work of some criminals for the purpose of plunder. When the train left the track the sleeping car was thrown upon its side, and the passengers in the berths had to use all their strength and activity to extricate themselves from the mass of bedding in which they were involved. A kerosene lamp was broken and the oil drenched the bedding, and the expiring wick ignited it. Some persons made their escape through the windows, and others were fortunately rescued through the exertions of John C. Brinsley, of Crestline, Ohio, conductor of the train, whose coolness and courage are highly commended. Those who tried to escape from the rear of the sleeping car found the *door locked*, and were compelled to retreat through the burning car, almost suffocated with smoke, and narrowly escaping with their lives. Many of the passengers experienced great suffering from exposure to the cold, nearly all being without hats, coats, shoes or stockings, and distant from the nearest village one mile. The only comfort they experienced was the warmth imparted by the burning car. Fortunately the baggage car was broken open, and the baggage secured before the flames had reached it. The suffering passengers were thus enabled to clothe themselves.

Probably no foresight could have prevented the accident. But the question is again strongly presented, will not railway managers learn a lesson from experience? The Angola disaster has turned the attention of the public and railway officials to considering some safer way to heat cars than by stoves, or to providing some safeguards against setting fire to cars from stoves. An equally important question originates in this disaster at Lewisburg, and that is the lighting of cars. Had candles been used in this sleeping car in all probability no fire would have occurred, or could have been righted, and the suffering passengers been saved much discomfort and injury.

The locking of the doors of railway cars is a most reprehensible if not criminal offense. A law of Pennsylvania prohibits it on the roads running within her territory, but we fear the law is not at all times observed. Public safety demands that an example should be made at once of those who violate this law in this State. The accident at Lewisburg does not come within the provisions of the law, but this train, had no accident happened to it in Ohio, would probably have passed through Pennsylvania with its rear door locked—a clear infraction of the statute. Other roads, it is stated, violate the law in this respect, and if an example were made of them it might cause a proper observance of it in the future. If it cannot be enforced, then it will be the duty of every passenger to take with him as personal baggage a heavy ax with which to hew his way out of locked cars in case of accident.

WITHIN a short time several obscene pub ications, embellished with filthy wood-cuts, have made their appearance, and are exposed for sale at the news stands, or hawked about the cars. The President of the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad has set a commendable example in issuing an order prohibiting the sale of any of this kind of obscene literature on the route. Other managers should do likewise, and Superintendent Richardson should further the interests of morality and decency by instructing the police to seize these indecent prints wherever found.

It was the Pennsylvania Central that first "set a commendable example in issuing an order prohibiting the sale of any of this kind of obscene literature on their route"—an example which we are glad to see other roads are following.

THE Paris *Avenir National*, in its issue of Wednesday, the 8th, said: "It is noon, and we are writing these lines by the light of a lamp. Never did so black a sky surround Paris. One would think the sun was extinguished forever." We, who live in Pittsburgh, can take comfort since there is one other place in the world where noon-day lamps are needed. In the language of the Paris editor, "we are writing *these* lines by the light of a lamp," and it is "high-noon."

Fred. Douglass to the Colored People.

In a recent speech in Akron, Ohio, to the colored people, Fred. Douglass said slavery was destroyed not from principle, but from policy, and there was really little to be grateful for except the emergency that created the necessity. He told the colored people that although it was possible that, naturally, they were equal to whites, they were not practically. They must rise through their own exertions to a much higher degree of intelligence before expecting to be allowed the rights and privileges of the white race. He did not blame them for being in the condition in which they now were, as it was caused by the degrading influence of slavery. He should, however, censure them harshly if they suffered themselves to remain so without striving hard for improvement. That if fifteen years hence found them where they now were, their destiny was sealed, as they were now on probation, and if they failed in that time to nobly acquit themselves, it would be almost impossible for them to make any advancement.

THE father of Admiral Farragut, it is stated, came from the seaport of Ciudadela, in the island of Minorca, and the Admiral has just made a visit to that place. A commissioner was sent from the town to Port Mahon to offer him the hospitalities of Ciudadela. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes: "The admiral himself brings with him, and exhibits freely, a book containing his pedigree, and tracing back his ancestors to the thirteenth century, when they came over from the Peninsula to the conquest of these islands with Alfonso III. His family's ancient coat-of-arms is a horse-shoe with three golden nails. This queer device is explained by the family name itself, which is a derivative from *farrariera*, signifying a horse-shoe. Many ancient titles of nobility, in these countries, have a similar origin. In a visit I paid to the Franklin the other day, a gentlemanly officer called my attention to this same horse-shoe engraved on a silver pitcher in the admiral's cabin. I am told that his actual coat-of-arms, adopted at the present time, is a modification of this same *farradura* by the addition, within the outlines of the horse-shoe, of a squadron of men-of-war in line of battle."

A ROYAL AUTHOR.

Queen Victoria's Second Volume.

Literary history tells of many Royal personages who, in the course of time, have appeared in the fields of authorship. One of Horace Walpole's best known volumes is an account of Royal and noble authors—and we may add that he, though an aristocrat by birth and sympathies, admits that in general the success of these writers has not been brilliant. In our own time two remarkable names have been added to the list of this class of authors. Whatever unfavorable judgments may have been passed by some critics upon Louis Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar," we doubt not that it will be regarded by posterity as on the whole a valuable book; as at least creditable to its author. The subject he chose was well suited to his position and to serve as a point of vantage from which to make the most of his effort. The immense resources at the Emperor's command enabled him to procure surveys and researches, the results of which appear to his credit and to the prestige and worth of the book.

It is possible, probable indeed, that the French Emperor's example may have had something to do in encouraging, if not suggesting the Queen of England's appearance as a writer of books. And she, too, has been fortunate in her choice of themes. All her subjects were prepared to receive eagerly and thankfully whatever she might choose to tell them about Prince Albert and about herself. Her first venture in which her princely husband was most prominent, was received almost with a shout of welcome—and her second venture—the book of which the title is given below * will not be read with less pleasure or with impressions less gratifying and less favorable to herself, than was the memoir of the Prince.

Had the world been at a loss before to account for the kind feelings with which the Queen is regarded personally by her subjects, this book would afford the desired explanation.

In it she unmistakably shows herself as not only a good, conscientious Queen, and not only utterly void of affectation—which is a most unroyal attribute—but as a woman full of all human sympathies and affections. Employing the word in its true and best sense, she appears to be really democratic in her instincts and sentiments. To see the justness of these remarks, one must read the book with attention to its small details. The following extracts will be found interesting in themselves and also to show much of her character.

Our first extract shows how little her Majesty deserves the praise of being a devoted "churchwoman." By this is understood a lady who considers "the church by law established" in England as the embodiment of all orthodoxy and righteousness. This feeling is so strong in some—both men and women—that they prefer to abstain from public worship when sojourners in Scotland rather than countenance Presbyterianism—though it is there the State-church. Many of our readers will remember that Dr. Samuel Johnson while on his "Tour to the Hebrides" persistently refused to be present at Presbyterian worship. However, all but the most zealous of church-people think it right that the Queen should not refuse, when in her Northern Kingdom, to countenance the church in whose General Assembly she is always represented by a commissioner. But many found fault with her for being so much pleased with the forms and ceremonies of the Kirk. In her journal October 29th, 1854, she writes:

"We went to Kirk, as usual, at 12 o'clock. The service was performed by the Rev. Norman McLeod, of Glasgow, son of Dr. McLeod, a striking man I never heard. The sermon, entirely extempore, was quite admirable; so simple and yet so eloquent, and so beautifully arrayed and put, taking, as he did, for the account of the coming of Meodemus to Christ by Night. St. John, chapter iii. Mr. McLeod showed in the sermon how we *all* tried to place *self* in a favorable light before God, and dwelt on how Christ had come not only to die for us, but to show how we could live to Him. Altogether, a most refreshing, his allusions to us were so simple, saying, after his mention of us, 'bless their children.' It gave me a lump in the throat. He also dwelt further on the interests of morality and decency by instructing the police to seize these indecent prints wherever found.

The most astonishing exemplification, however, of the extent to which the maxim is applicable—that in a Monarchy, the Sovereign is the fountain of honor was seen in the results of another preacher's success in pleasing the Queen.

—The Rev. Mr. Caird, though regarded as a good preacher by many in different parts of Scotland—had little fame beyond his own Presbytery—and was quite unknown South of the Tweed, before the occasion described in the following extract:

"October 14, 1855.—To Kirk at twelve o'clock. The Rev. J. Caird, one of the most celebrated preachers in Scotland, performed the service, and preached a most admirable and truly beautiful sermon, which lasted nearly an hour, but which kept one's attention riveted."

After giving the text and its topics, the journal adds:

"It was as fine as Mr. McLeod's sermon last year, and sent us home much edified."

At Balnacroft the Queen is taken by a lady to call on some old women—to whom she gives clothing and to talk to her (the Queen) about great pleases her. Among others she enters the cottage of Mrs. Grant, the mother of one of her footmen, and gives her a dress and a handkerchief. Mrs. Grant says:

"You're too kind to me; you're over kind to me; ye give me more every year, and I get older every year." And then, on some time with her, she said: "I m happy to see ye looking so nice." She had a fine lot of her children, and speaking of Vicky, Princess Royal, going, said, 'I'm very sorry, and I think she is sorry herself;' and hearing of her future home and Prince Fred, as her little Prince as again, said, 'I am very sorry I said that, but I was thinking of him as I always do what I think not what is fit (!!).' Dear old lady; she is such a pleasant person. Really the affection of these people, who are so hearty and so happy to see you, taking interest in everything, is very touching and gratifying."

The Queen shows a very decided partiality for the Highlanders—

"All the Highlanders are so amusing, and really pleasant and instructive to talk to—women as well as men—and the latter so gentlemanlike."

She refers their superiority to the sublime scenery of their country, by quoting F. W. Robertson's noted account of a Tyrolese chamois hunter, with whom he wandered about some days. In another place she says:—

"We were always in the habit of conversing with the Highlanders, with whom one comes so much in contact in the Highlands. The Prince highly appreciated the good breeding, simplicity and intelligence which make it so pleasant, and even instructive, to talk to them."

The celebrated Brown is mentioned in the following, among many passages:

"As for Grant and Brown, they are perfect, discreet, careful, intelligent, attentive, ever ready to do what is wanted; and the latter particularly is handy and willing to do anything and everything, and to overcome every difficulty, which makes him one of my best servants anywhere."

In the next paragraph quoted we have an intimation of the sort of melancholy or gloom—to which her majesty has since childhood been subject—and which in connection with the tendency to mental derangement hereditary in her family, has been the subject of much uneasiness among her people. The Queen's conduct and temper have through life shown, at times, traces of very marked eccentricity. The little ebullitions alluded to have often, we have been told, thrown the whole Royal household into alarm and suspicion—on which occasions Prince Albert was wont to appear as the physician and allayer of the storm. It must be admitted, however, that the feeling expressed in the following adroit way exist in the soundest mind.

"We found my dearest mother's sociable, a fine large one, which she has left to Albert, waiting to take Leo, Alice, Lenchen and myself, and Bertie eyes with tears. Oh, in the midst of cheerfulness, I feel so sad!"

The following observations about the women will be confirmed by all who have ever been in Cork:

"Cork is not at all like an English town, and looks rather foreign. The crowd is a most excitable, very good natured one, running and pushing about and laughing, talking and shrieking. The beauty of the women is very remarkable, and struck us much; such beautiful dark eyes and hair, and such fine teeth; almost every third woman very pretty and some remarkably so. They wear no bonnets, and generally long blue cloaks; the men are very poorly but rag ed dressed, and many wear blue coats and short breeches, with blue stockings."

In our next and last extract from this agreeable book we see the Queen appear as a philoloist. Many who have never been out of this country must have heard the Celtic phrase here quoted and explained.

"I have all along forgotten to say that the favorite motto written on many of the arches, etc., and in every place, was '*cead mile failte*', which means 'a hundred thousand welcomes', in Irish, which is very like Gaelic; it is in fact *the* language, and has existed in books from the earliest period, whereas Gaelic has only been *written* some half a century, though it was always *spoken*. They often called out, '*cead mile failte*!' and it appears in every sort of shape."

Had these sentences been written and published by a King or Queen of England just one hundred years ago, a new element of vehemence and ferocity would have been added to the Ossianic controversy then raging.

"Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands, from 1848 to 1862. To which are prefixed and added extracts from the same Journal giving an account of earlier visits to Scotland and Ireland, in England and Ireland, and yachting excursions. Edited by Arthur Helps.

THE following from the Chicago *Republican*, contains gratifying assurances concerning the effect of the recent disastrous fire: Despite the immense losses they have suffered there is no symptom, on the part of the merchants, of succumbing to the disaster, no manifestation of intention to surrender. Already the firms burned out are preparing to resume operations, making temporary arrangements for carrying on their business until their old quarters shall be rebuilt. Severe as the losses are upon the insurance companies, the belief and hope is expressed that all will be able to weather the storm, and that all policies will be promptly paid.

Dickens, it is reported, has sent one thousand dollars to Mrs. Clemm, the mother-in-law of Edgar A. Poe, who is an inmate of a charitable institution in Baltimore, and has been for many years in extremely indigent circumstances.

PITTSBURGH AND TOLEDO.

The Proposed Railway Route to Toledo --Pittsburgh's Interest in the Enterprise --The Wellington Meeting.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., January 29, 1868.

Your city is more directly interests in the new railroad enterprise, which has for its aim the construction of a road giving the city of Toledo an independent through route to the Ohio River, than they at the present moment may realize, and in order that you may understand something of the magnitude of the interests involved, the scope of the enterprise, as well as the encouragement it has received from every interest necessary to assure success, a brief outline of the project at this time will, it is believed, afford your readers a better estimate of the importance attached to the proceedings about to be inaugurated, at Wellington, by the railroad meeting, which, in accordance to previous announcement, is to be convened there to-morrow, and which promises—judging from the character of its delegates and the interests represented—to rank with the most important public gathering drawn together within the State for the past fifteen years.

Something relative to the preliminary steps of this movement has already appeared in your papers, under the caption of "The Pittsburgh and Toledo Railroad Project," announcing that meetings had been held at various points to further the object, which must of course have been extremely gratifying to Pittsburghers in general, while to those immediately interested in securing enlarged facilities for trade and commerce to that city it was most delightful music. To be obtained, too, without any exertion upon their part, "free gratis for nothing;" so contrary to the ordinary experiences of mankind in the pursuit of happiness, whether it be in securing low freights from huge railroad monopolies, tickets for a "Dickens Reading," a search after Sir John Franklin, or any of the thousand and one experiments which fall to our lot.

That the pleasant dream, thus indulged in may be rudely disturbed, when the facts about to be presented are fully understood, is to be regretted. But 'tis a fact nevertheless. The fruits of this enterprise are only to be had by the fixed laws which govern all "attainable good" in this world, viz: "Labor and perseverance, directed by intelligence. The wisdom of the arrangement is evinced by the value of such possessions." So much by way of pre face.

It is not intended in this communication to enter into details, further than is necessary to trace out Pittsburgh's interest in the enterprise, to the end that those interested may be made acquainted with the fact that other interests are at work which threaten to divert this prize into other channels and out of their grasp. To explain: From Toledo to Massillon you are not interested. The route determined upon up to this point will be simply a local question. Tracing the route from this point down the valley of the Tuscarawas in the direction of the Ohio river, two routes are presented, the claims of each leaving so little in choice that the matter will doubtedless be determined in favor of the party putting forth the most energy to secure it. The first of these routes contemplates a terminus at New Market, and junction with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad and a Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Central Railroad connection. The second diverges to Wheeling and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad connections, the latter promising facilities and future advantages questionably excelled by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. That the present disposition of those engaged in this enterprise favors the Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad outlet to the Atlantic seaboard, by preference, by adjusting the proper encouragement from those who are to participate in the benefits to be realized therefrom, to become its advocates. That the Wheeling interests are to be fully and energetically advanced at the forthcoming meetings we have assurance. What steps has Pittsburgh taken in the premises? Is it possible that "Rip Van Winkle's friend of the keg" has assumed the shape of a giant railroad monopoly, with the power to render her oblivious to passing events, and that a resolution hardly second to that witnessed by the hero of the Catskill Mountains, is to be wrought under her very nose?

Our railroad meeting at Madison Hall, the other night, was a perfect success. The practical issues as to the route, &c., were ably presented and elucidated by Colonel Beach, a civil engineer of large experience, well known throughout the State. Speeches were also made by James Bayliss, Esq., Ex-Mayor Folger, and others, ending by a full indorsement of the plans proposed, and the appointment of fifty delegates to attend the Wellington meeting, embracing as much substantial wealth, business enterprise, &c., as ever gave the "God speed" to a good work. All that is hoped for by this communication is attained, if it gives a stimulus to inquiry among your people as to the merits of the enterprise, and, by its advancement, advance themselves. Respectfully,

"G."

Western Penitentiary.

I notice in reading the report of the inspectors of this institution for 1867, that the present Warden, Dr. H. Campbell, is about to retire from the position which he has held for three years. The retiring Warden carries with him the confidence of the Board as a kind officer and Christian gentleman, and also the respect and esteem of the community generally.

Dr. Campbell's successor is the newly elected Warden, is a citizen of Beaver county, and a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Westmoreland county, and possesses many qualifications which are requisite to a proper discharge of the duties of this office.

That he should have been chosen to the position out of the many prominent and deserving names offered, is certainly complimentary to his supposed fitness for the difficult and in some respects unenviable position.

Colonel Shallenberger entered the service of the United States in the summer of 1862, and continued in this service until the close of the war in 1865. He commenced his military career as a Lieutenant of a company in Colonel Frazer's regiment, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major and assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Second Army Corps, which position he retained to the close of the war, receiving, through the *unsolicited* influence of his corps commander, promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in acknowledgment of the efficiency with which he discharged his very important duties, on all occasions bringing up his teams on time in spite of wind and rain and mud and fire.

The office which he now undertakes is no sinecure. "Eternal vigilance" must be the watchword of him who undertakes to control and subdue the regiment of outlaws within the walls of this prison.

The subject of prison discipline is now agitating the public mind, and the question whether the Pennsylvania system might not be modified and improved is well worthy of consideration.

N.

Relief of the Poor.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We are confident that we are expressing the sentiments of a large class of your readers, when we unite with the Ladies of the Association in returning you many thanks for your kindness and courtesy in devoting so large a space of your valuable paper to a notice and extracts from the Fifth Annual Report of "The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor." You have rendered the association great service by giving many who would otherwise know nothing about the relief districts an opportunity of learning how they may relieve suffering by sending applicants to the proper persons.

It seems to us that this report, well distributed through the city, if read, as it should be, cannot fail to bring funds enough to the treasury to enable the ladies to prosecute their work without the harassing fear that they are incurring debts, which they may not be able to pay. It has already had a good effect, for we are told by the Secretary that a number of our citizens, after receiving it, have voluntarily sent her five, ten and fifty dollars; one gentleman sending his check for one hundred, and another for two hundred dollars, while a letter from Uniontown, from an unknown donor, has been received by her, inclosing ten dollars for the Association.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

European War Preparations.

A Paris letter says the belief in an early war continued as strong as ever in France. The people will have it that France and Prussia are arming, and that in spite of friendly telegrams between the Tuileries and Berlin, the maintenance of peace between the two countries is at the mercy of the merest trifle that may arise. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says: The question of peace and war, according to most people in Paris, depends not upon diplomacy, but upon the Emperor of the French. If His Majesty does not intend to attack Prussia, then there will be no war; and the reason why it is thought he does not intend to attack Prussia is, that he would not interfere with the reorganization of his army on the very eve of hostilities.

Another ornament to the French stage has not taken the veil, but the mask. A cantatrice, said to be of rank and fortune, has been announced to sing at the Dejazet Theater the Bacio and Madame de Rothschild's "Si vous n'avez rien a me dire." She stipulates to be allowed to sing in a mask, and that no attempts shall be made to discover her name or domicile.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THE lecture, by the Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., pastor of Liberty Street M. E. Church, delivered before the students of the Western University, on Tuesday morning, was highly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Locke is an accomplished scholar, and a very successful pastor, and is deservedly popular on account of his many responses in furthering the Christian and educational reforms of the times.

The Rev. Mr. Bogdan, born in Bethlehem of Judea, and reared from childhood to manhood in that place, will preach to-morrow evening in the First Methodist Church, Fifth street. It will be interesting to hear a sermon by one so familiar with the land of our Savior's birth, and to hear the voice of a native of the Holy Land pleading for his fellow Christians now in need of friends in that far-off country.

The Protracted Meeting in the Third Methodist Church, Rev. James Robinson pastor, is becoming very impressive in all its services. There is a general awakening among the people.

The First Christian Church in Allegheny, (corner of Montgomery street and Beaver avenue,) of which Joseph King is pastor, is, we learn, and has been for some time past, in a very prosperous state. It is growing not only in numbers, but in spirituality and devotion to every good work. For several weeks past the ordinance of baptism has been administered to penitent believers nearly every Lord's Day evening. During the year 1867 there were 60 accessions to the church, and the present membership is 446. The new house of worship, a substantial brick and stone structure, is nearly completed, and reflects great credit on the liberality and christian enterprise of the congregation. A series of meetings began in this church last night, and will be continued every evening next week. The pastor will be assisted by Dr. H. A. Belding, of Troy, New York. Go and hear him.

THE Second Methodist Church, Rebecca street, Allegheny, Rev. S. F. Crowther, pastor, is enjoying a series of revival meetings. The attendance and attention have thus far been very encouraging, and there have been quite a number of conversions and accessions to the church. The services will continue during next week.

The course of lectures being delivered at the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) place of worship has been attracting considerable attention, much interest being maifested in the explanation of the peculiar views held by the church. "The Resurrection," the subject of the lecture for to-morrow evening, is one of immense interest.

REV. BOGDON will preach to-morrow on the persecutions of the Christians in Turkey, in the morning, in Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny, Rev. Dr. Bell's, at 10½; and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Clark's, corner of Sandusky street and South Commons, Allegheny.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC SERVICE.—The special Religious service in the Academy of Music will be held as usual to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Owing to the great interest manifested, the exercises will be more particularly voluntary. The Sabbath School Teachers' Union, under whose auspices these meetings are held, bear all the expenses and open the doors free, and welcome to all that are desirous to come and hear the glad news of the Gospel.

PERSONAL.

—Gilbert C. Davidson, a member of the firm of Erastus Corning & Co., Albany, died Wednesday morning. Mr. Weed, who for years lived in close relations with him, concludes a notice of his death as follows: "And in the warmth of his heart, the goodness of his nature, and the liberality with which he dispensed the results of his wealth, he will long be remembered, we fondly hope and believe, to justify the Recording Angel in wiping out, with a tear, the remembrance of a single infirmity."

—Dr. A. G. Moore, of Baltimore, was shot by Mrs. Edward A. Pollard about one o'clock on Tuesday. Mr. Pollard left the Maltby House some weeks since, and Mrs. Pollard has been unable to ascertain where he is. Tuesday she called on Dr. Moore, an intimate friend of Mr. Pollard to learn where he was, and during the interview a difficulty occured, resulting in the shooting of Moore. The wound is not dangerous. Mrs. Pollard refused to give bail, and was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—Professor John Thompson Norton, who died in Philadelphia recently, was thirty years ago, the finest trumpet player living. His last public performance was in 1853, on the occasion of the obsequies of Henry Clay. The funeral procession passed his rooms shortly before midnight, and as the military escort which preceded the hearse reached the windows, the veteran trumpeter commenced an exquisite impromptu dirge upon his favorite instrument, which he played with a fullness of expression and purity of execution never surpassed.

—The Cleveland *Herald* announces that a letter has been received in that city from Charles Dickens, in which he says that he shall not visit the West. The sole reason given in his letter for throwing up his whole series of Western engagements is his inability to procure a suitable ballet for his readings in Chicago, owing to the burning of Farwell Hall. Such a reason would indicate that Mr. Dickens labors under the delusion that without Chicago the West is next to nothing at all. No doubt Chicago would be glad to dispense with Mr. Dickens on such conditions.

—At the late State Ball at Paris, the object of attention was a negro General, the splendor of whose uniform excelled that of his European brethren. On inquiry he proved to be the late President of Hayti. Two young Japanese ladies were likewise among the notabilities of the evening. The Empress's dress was white tulle over white satin, striped with gold and silver. Her diamond necklace consisted of ten rows of splendid stones; a two-fold row of diamonds fastening an aigrette worn on her left side, was her only head ornament.

Statistics of Trade and Commerce.

The report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics has been published. The preliminary portion is devoted to an exhibit of the objects and difficulties of the Bureau, the latter springing from a variety of causes. By the aid of the assessors of the country a census was taken in 1866 that gave a population of 36,505,882, or 3,640,802 above 1860. The cotton crop table showed 3,489,925 acres sown in 1867, in thirteen States and one territory, with an estimated yield of 1,917,385 bales of 400 pounds each; the common estimate being 2,500,000 bales. The publications of the Bureau have been exchanged with European countries. Its library contains 3,000 volumes, and a sample of commercial commodities is being arranged. The foreign commerce for the year ending with June last was $1,000,000. In 1866 it was $840,000,000; but except ng this, it was never before so large, and was $178,000,000 larger than the average for 1861-'66, inclusive. The total southern exports from nothern ports for the last fiscal year was $72,000,000, and the total exports of southern products, in currency, $358,407,000: the total domestic exports of the country being for that year, in currency, $471,600,000. The proportion of the southern products to all domestic products exported being 60 per cent. The cotton export of the fiscal years exceeds in value all previous years, save 1859, 1860 and 1866. The diminution in the foreign commerce since 1856 has been mainly in exports, the imports having fallen off but one-third of the total decrease. But gratifying as this is, it is to be regretted that so much of our commerce is in foreign vessels. In 1866, 31 per cent., and in 1867, 31.6 per cent. was in American vessels and vehicles, and 69 and 68.4 per cent. in foreign. The domestic exports for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1867, ending September 30, 1867, are more than $12,000,000 in excess of the same period last year. The trade movement with Eastern Asia has grown rapidly. For nine months in 1865, it was $6,000,000; in 1866, $5,000,000; 1867, $7,250,000. These statements are substantiated in tables showing the bullion movement from 1821 to 1867, inclusive; domestic exports, merchandise and specie; value of foreign merchandise imported and re-exported; the name and value of United States commodities exported in the year ending June 30, 1867; foreign re-exports; foreign imports; the tonnage entered and cleared; warehouse transactions for a number of years, and other interesting material. The facts reported are essential to knowledge, are well arranged and will be welcomed with much pleasure in all parts of the country.

Proposed Insurance Bureau.

The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives have under consideration the propriety of establishing a general insurance bureau to supervise the business of companies operating in this State, and have had before them a number of insurance agents who favor the project. The views of these agents summed up show that the existing laws of Pennsylvania give no sufficient information as to the condition of insurance companies, and give no security to policy holders. It is proposed to establish a bureau giving the Commissioner power to examine as frequently as required into the financial condition of each company and require each to keep constantly sufficient assets on hand to meet outstanding risks. These reports as to condition to be made by the Commissioner, would separate genuine and bogus companies, and give notice to the public of the solvency of the respective companies. The proposed law would place the value of policies side by side with assets. The existing laws are defective, because after the Auditor General has possessed himself of all the information which they allow him to get, his mind will still be unable to determine the solvency of the companies, which is a matter requiring the care and attention of an expert. If it was ascertained by a new Commissioner that each company possessed the necessary funds to reinsure members, their solvency would be as great as that of any bank which has no funds on hand to pay its notes. Auditor General Hartranft, on behalf of the State, inquired whether the agents were willing to regulate taxes and charges so as not to reduce the present revenue derived by the State. The response was that they were willing to do so as far the establishment of a simple bureau of insurance was concerned. All the insurance representatives present favored Mr. Hong's bill, simply providing a bureau with some amendments, but the committee finally agreed to hold a conference with the Auditor General, and a bill satisfactory to both interests is to be prepared by them and submitted to the Judiciary Committee.

THE DUNKARD REGION.

The Amber Gold Mining Company's operations----Developments of Galena Mines.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

CARMICHAELS, GREENE COUNTY, PA., January 28, 1868.

Mining operations in the Dunkard Oil Region are at a stand still, excepting the Amber Gold Mining Company's

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS, FOR FEBRUARY.

How we Live---What it Costs---Who is Hurt---Balls and Parties---Gift Weddings---Evening Dresses---Black Suits ---Cheap Goods---A Fashionable Outfit.

From Our Fashion Correspondent.
NEW YORK, January, 1868.

INDICATIONS FOR SPRING.

The New Year has not been inaugurated with the usual festivities. Everybody feels poor, everybody feels blue, and the simple reason is that everybody has been living at high water mark, and now that the tide is receding, it leaves them pretty nearly naked and on the bare ground.

Within the past ten years the cost in every department of living and labor in New York city has more than doubled. Rents especially have swollen to enormous proportions; less than five thousand dollars per year will not now supply even a small family with the comforts, much less the luxuries of life, and of this nearly half and not unfrequently more than half is paid for rent.

A neat house, not large or fine, in any good street, will bring three thousand dollars per year, unfurnished, and there are blocks and streets of houses, in quiet, unfashionable neighborhoods, formerly let to two families for seven and eight hundred dollars per annum, which now bring eighteen hundred, and families must pay the small income of one thousand, or at least eight hundred dollars per annum for the priviledge of occupying the "first floor front" or the "second story back" of these highly respectable and desirable residences. (See advertisement.)

Now a part of a house in a back street does not furnish a palatial idea of luxury, and it is somewhat discouraging for a man who makes his hundred dollars per week or five thousand dollars a year to feel that one-fifth of an income which he would once have considered magnificent is expended in the occupation of premises at which his country cousins turn up their noses, and to which he is ashamed to invite his friends.

But there are plenty of men, who have been accustomed to comfortable living, who do not make their half or perhaps the third of that sum, but who still live, and, in accordance with these precedents, live respectably. How can they do it, that is the question? And how supply the double and treble amounts now required for clothing, for sewing, for domestic service, for labor and necessities of all kinds?

One way in which it is done is by breaking up of households. Almost everybody, now, either boards or takes boarders. "Not regular boarders, you know, my dear, but just a few agreeable persons for companionship," and the more they are willing to pay the more agreeable they are found.

There are people in New York who pay two hundred dollars per week for board---nearly double what they would pay at a first-class hotel. For this sum they have a *suite* of rooms, a private table, catered for by a French cook, and accommodations for two servants, in all four persons. The wages to servants, the "extras," the carriage hire, the tailors, milliners, and whitemerchant's bills undoubtedly amount to a hundred dollars more; bringing the expenditure up to twenty thousand dollars per year. A heavy sum for just keeping body and the modern remnant of a soul together for one year.

But it is not of people who have a great deal of money to spend that we have anything to say. It is of the great majority, the living stream, that pours itself out night and morning up Broadway, through the avenues, into the street cars and stages, and empties itself somewhere into the suburban districts, into the first floor fronts or second story backs as before mentioned, or resolves itself into the great mass of boarding and boarders.

Less than twenty years ago a young man could get very decent board for himself and wife for five dollars per week. Less than ten years ago he could get the same kind of board for about ten dollars a week; now it would cost him from twenty to twenty-five, and if he or his wife are averse to climbing three or three flights of stairs, or traveling to unknown or benighted regions east or west, he must pay thirty to forty dollars per week, and extra for whatever his wife wants for lunch, except "stew."

Boarding-house keepers are suffering, however; believing in the permanency of human affairs, even Congressional paper money they have taken upon themselves, the enormous rents which require the high prices to sustain them, and find that they cannot meet their obligations. There is a general giving up of costly houses and rotten furniture, and a general look out for available premises at figures corresponding with the depression of the times.

BALLS AND PARTIES.

After New Years there are usually a large number of entertainments given, the mallicously disposed say, in order to get rid of the New Year's cake. Not a bad idea, even if it is true, but more probably because visitors are in town for the holidays, and hospitalities are necessarily dispensed in return for those that have been received.

Very few of the entertainments given thus far, however, come under the usual head of "magnificent." Lady fingers and sponge cake predominate in the way of refreshments, and the few hot house grapes and peaches are so evidently intended for show, rather than for use, that nobody pretends to touch them. The ladies' dresses alone show no diminution in length, style or cost, but it is less a proof of present extravagance than of the accumulating nature of the present fashions, which are capable of "making over" to any extent and with wonderful results.

There are a few large balls for which some beautiful toilettes are preparing, but these will be described under another head.

GIFT WEDDINGS.

The more numerous and altogether more popular parties of the season are the gift weddings; the "wooden" weddings, "tin" weddings, the "crytal" weddings, the "china" weddings, the "silver" weddings, and the "golden" weddings.

The first as everybody knows is given at the end of five years, the second at ten, the third at fifteen, the fourth at twenty, the fifth at twenty-five and the sixth at fifty. There is another, the "Diamond" wedding, which is placed at the end of seventy-five years, but as few married people live together for that length of time, it is hardly worth mentioning.

These donation weddings are generally successful. Everybody is invited on such occasions, no one is forgotten, and almost every one comes. Then in anticipation of a *quid pro quo* in wooden pails, tin dippers, or glass dishes, the host and hostess can afford a handsome supper, and for this and the opportunity of seeing friends, and having a good time, people are willing to invest their five dollars more or less.

The invitations are always sent out on cards corresponding to the nature of the occasion; cards for a wooden wedding are *grained*, for a tin wedding they are engraved on foil, for a crystal wedding on transparent isinglass, for a China wedding on enamelled cards with a tinted border, and for silver and golden weddings on cards with silver or gilt borders.

The number of these and the style confer a sort of social distinction, and are sources of never-ending small talk. So it is no wonder that people are very willing to receive them.

EVENING DRESSES.

Among the elegant new dresses prepared for balls and parties recently was one composed of puffings of white net trimmed with white satin and gold lace. The puffings were arranged lengthwise upon a skirt, narrow at the top, but spreading out fan-shaped at the bottom. They were divided by lines of gold lace, which terminated in rosettes of satin and lace, placed a short distance above the horizontal lace and wide puffing, which surrounded the bottom of the skirt. An apron of white satin, cut out in points and trimmed with rosettes of satin and lace, formed the front of the skirt, and Grecian folds of satin and net trimmed with gold lace, formed the low body. The sleeves were short and puffed.

A very rich dress of blue satin was cut very low and square, the stomacher and apron composed of white satin, but the lower part of the skirt in front of blue. The train at the back was ornamented with a deep flounce in *point applique*, the edge of the skirt from the sides was cut out in scollops and bound with white satin. The neck was filled in with a chemisette of white lace, composed of puffing and *point applique* insertion. The under or coat sleeves were of lace to match; the outside sleeves were a *la juive*, lined with white satin and trimmed flat, as were also the neck and front of the skirt, with *point applique* lace.

A charming dress of white tulle puffed lengthwise and dotted with small bows of white satin ribbon, was relieved from its bridelike appearance by an over dress of black lace, made gored and with the boddice all in one piece, *a la Princesse*. These lace over-dresses are among the novelties of the season; they are shaped very gracefully to the form, are finished in scollops upon the upper and lower edge, and add immense style to a low *Princess* evening dress, which, by the way, may be made in the simplest manner if a lace overdress is to be worn with it.

Dresses of crape and tulle trimmed with leaves and garlands are altogether the most stylish for evening wear, but they are less worn than formerly, because considered too expensive and too fine. Net is in many cases economically used instead of tulle, but the effect is much less soft and delicate and not near so becoming.

Black tulle *bouillonnee* makes a most elegant evening dress, divided by leaves or a simple thick cord of black satin. To produce the gored shape, the *bouillonnes* must be made lengthwise upon a stiff foundation and widened out towards the bottom of the skirt.

There are always rich silk dresses and embroidered dresses, but they are all alike and present no features for special description.

The new chemisettes, it must be remarked, are all in the *Marie Antoinette* style. The dress is cut very low and the chemisette is either composed of folds of tulle or of gimpure lace made very open like a handkerchief tucked into the boddice in the style which belonged to the reign of the unfortunate Queen. The resemblance is all the more perfect to the costumes of the period when the fashionable locket is suspended from a black velvet ribbon round the neck.

A "FASHIONABLE OUTFIT."

As a faithful chronicler of fashion, we protest against the use which certain journals have made of a list for a *trousseau*, given in a preceding letter, copying it, as they have done, and crediting it to us, as a "fashionable" outfit. The idea is absurd. A fashionable bridal outfit indeed, for three hundred and eighty-five dollars! Why it would hardly more than pay for a fan and bouquet. The list simply included items of cheap under-clothing, and was intended to serve as a comparison between the prices here for ladies' ready-made garments and those of London and Paris.

To set the matter right, we shall shortly give a list of a bridal outfit complete, at the usual "fashionable" cost. The fan alone, of point lace, with inlaid pearl handle, will cost one hundred and twenty-five dollars; the parasol, with cover of lace, one hundred and fifty. So if any gentleman has contemplated getting married from a fashionable point of view under the impression that three hundred and eighty-five dollars would furnish an outfit, he had better wait for the figures to come before committing himself.

INDICATIONS FOR SPRING.

It is the general impression that spring business will open early, and that it will not be "dull." Already many orders have been received from distant sections, and a great deal of inquiry made for new and desirable styles of goods.

Spring fashions will, we expect, be exceedingly attractive. Suits and costumes will be *en rogue* for the street, and they are as pretty as they can possibly be. Two or three narrow flounces, or more properly frills, will finish the bottom of the short skirts, and over these the long *sac* or pelisse will be tied with a wide sash. A blue or green silk skirt with a black silk over-dress open on the sides and handsomely trimmed with lace or gimp is very effective. We need hardly suggest that the opportunities for trimming up and using up old skirts for these costumes are only limited by the number one happens to have on hand.

Double skirts with very short sacs or fancy jackets will also be worn, and later suits composed of dress with pelerine cape, or *Marie Antoinette* fichu, the latter being particularly adapted to thin dresses.

A new spring jacket for a suit is cut very short and with capes, like the old fashioned *bretelles*, which cross the shoulder and terminate in a point, ornamented with a tassel which hangs pendant at the back of the sleeve.

WAIFS.

The Du Barry is the latest style in bonnets. It has a round crown and an oval brim, which flares up from the front. It is small as yet but strongly suggests the wide flaring brims of the last century from which we hope, however, mercifully to be delivered.

The style is also in accordance with that of sixty years ago, the satin or velvet being laid smooth upon the foundation and the trimming consists of a short plume or bow of satin ribbon, with jeweled center, perked straight up on the side.

The *fanchois* for evening wear has taken the *Marie Stuart* form, and is newly ornamented with a rose or rosette in loops or leaves placed directly over the ruffs.

Very new evening bonnets are composed of three standing puffs of tulle, small and divided by ring bands of pure white, or brilliantly tinted feathers; the peacock's and golden pheasants feathers are particularly pretty, though some prefer more showy crimson and scarlet plumage.

There are two new veils; one is small and round, with ends which cross at the back; the other is a small "mask" veil, which fits the face and looks very queer at present, though, I suppose, habit may reconcile us to it.

New boots are of thick twilled satin, tipped and trimmed upon the top with polished calf, stitched with white twist. New gaiters are of silk or satin to match the dress, and embroidered on the edge or along the line of the seams with black, white or colored twist, Louis XV. heel, covered with silk or satin to match the body of the gaiter.

The hair for full dress occasions is now arranged in puffs and curls. Short antique curls in front and in little dancing curls at the back, between the puffs, which flutter about, with every motion of the head.

In the street quite a number of young girls wear their own short hair, waved instead of crimped. For children the braided tails have revived.

JENNIE JUNE.

NASBYISMS.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby having been called into Ohio to assist in the expulsion of some children of African descent from a district school into which they had been admitted by a New Hampshire schoolmistress, returned in a damaged condition, in consequence of an adventure which he relates as follows:

We reached and entered the skool. The skool marm wuz there, ez bright and ez crisp ez a Janooary mornin'---the skolers was ranged on the seats a studying ez rapidly ez possible.

"Miss," sed I, "we are indeed pained to find three nigger wenches, daughters of one Lett, a nigger, is in the skool, a minglin with our daughters ez a equal. Is it so?"

"The Misses Lett are in this skool," said she rather mischeeviously, "and I am happy to state that they are among my best pupils."

"Miss," sed I, sternly, "pint 'em out to us!" sed I.

"Wherefore?" sed she.

"That we may bundle 'em out!" sed I.

"Bless me!" said she, "I reely coodent do that. Why expel 'em?"

"Becoz," sed I, "no nigger shel contaminate the white children uv this deestrick. No such disgrace shel be put onto 'em."

"Well," sed this aggravatin skool marm, wich wuz from Noo Hampshire, "put 'em out."

"But show me wich they are."

"Can't you detect 'em sir? Don't their color betray 'em? Ef they are so neer white that you can't select 'em at a glance it strikes me that it can't hurt very much to let 'em stay."

I wuz sorely puzzled, for there wuz a girl in the room who looked at all niggery. But my reputation wus at stake. Noticin three girls sittin together who wuz somewhat dark complected, and whose black hair waved, I went for 'em and shoved em out, the cussid skool marm almost bustin with lafter.

Here the tragedy okkered. At the door I met a man who rode four miles in his zeal to assist us. He had allus held an feelin to pitch into a nigger, and ez he could do it now in safety he perposed not to lose the chance. I wuz a puttin on em out, and hed just dragged em to the door, when I met him standin. Sez he:

"Wat is this?" sed he, with a surprised look.

"We're puttin out these cussed wenches, who is contaminatin yoor children and mine."

sed I. "Kotch hold uv that pekooliyerly disdisgustin one yonder," sed I.

"Wenches? You ---- skoundrel, them girls is my girls!"

And without waitin for explanashun, the infooriated monster sailed into me, the skool marm layin over on one of the benches explodin in peals of lafter, the like of which I never heard. The three girls, indignant at bein mistook for nigger wenches, assisted their parents, and between em, in about four minutes I wuz insensible. One uv the trustees, pityin my woes, took me to the nearest railroad station, and somehow, how I know not, I got home, where I am at present recooperatin.

"NASBY" ON INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE AND THE MIXING OF THE RACES.---"Hold a minit!" said Joe Bigler. "Agreein with the President that the ballot shood only be given to them wich ken read---appreciatin the horrid danger uv giving it to those who lack this qualification, I want all that he sez on that hed to be red in full for our enlitenment. I hev a copy of the message in my pocket, and here is the passage. Deekin, will you read it to us?"

"Scuse me!" sed the Deekin; "I don't read."

"Issaker, will you read it?"

"W-o-t!" sed Issaker, astonisht.

"Joseph," sed I, seein tu wot this wuz leadin, "I kin tell it to em just ez well."

"Not any, parson; it must be red. Elder Pennibaker, will you read it?"

The Elder hed left his specs to hum, he sed, takin a long pull at his hot whiskey to hide his confusion.

"Hal" sed Joseph, "it strikes me that this is a jovyel party to which to intrust rites on akkount uv their intelligence. Jest one uv em kin read plain print, and he's from Noo Gersey. Shel I go up to Garretstown and bring down a nigger to read it to you?" sed he, lafin immodretly. "There's a hundred uv 'em up there who ken du it."

Frownin, I perceded: "Yesterday, the President sez, four millions uv niggers wuz slaves, and it aint to be persoomed that their condishun uv servitood wood fit em for the active duties of citizenship."

"A pretty system to defend," murmured Bigler, "which unfits men for bein good citizens."

I went on not noticin the interrupshen. "The great difference between the races in phisikle, mental and moral charakteristics will pervent an amalgamashen or fusion uv em in one homogenous mass, and---"

"A minit," sed Bigler. "Is the President strictly rite here? Hez the distinguishing characteristics uv the races prevented amalgamation in these parts? Deekin Pogram, answer. Hez the difference atween yoo and your niggers repelled you? Hev you not bin amalgamatin and miscegenatin, outil yoo hev got the two races into one homogenous mass? Deekin don't---I don't require it. But I can't help remarkin that I kin select a dozen, more or less, young niggers in these parts, who resemble yoo more than yoor own children do. Go on, I only desire to correct the President where facts don't bear him out."

There wus no yoose in perceedin while he wuz present, not the least, and therefore I waited till he left, wich he shortly did.

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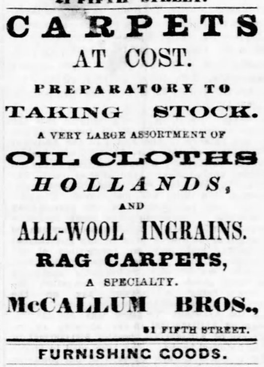

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Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John R. Parke, Frank S. Bissell, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Capt. James Miller, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, Jas. D. Verner, C. Hanson Love, Chas. Arbuckle.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
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Office, No. 84 WOOD STREET. Space in Valiant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, of offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured
DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick, James McAleer, Alexander Speer, Wm. Montgomery, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. Ihmsen, Joseph S. Kirkpatrick.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 62 GRANT STREET.
The second term of this School will commence on MONDAY, February 3d. The Musical Department is under the direction of the able teacher, Prof. H. RICHARDS. Both Day and Boarding Pupils received.
REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY,
EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY,
T. E. WAKEHAM, Principal.
The next Term commences on the FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY. An additional force of Teachers has been provided and a number of pupils can be admitted.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN
FOR WOMEN,
No. 24 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
The FEBRUARY TERM will Open on MONDAY, February 3d.
There will also be an EVENING CLASS for Gentlemen.
For Catalogues apply at the School.
E. K. HAYHURST,
eod PRINCIPAL.

WILLARD SCHOOL,
28 ST. CLAIR STREET.
The next Session will begin MONDAY, February 3d, and continue Twenty Weeks. The Course of study embraces all the branches of a thorough Classical and English Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages, the course in which is as follows:
German---Otto's Grammar and Exercises, Follen's German Reader, Goethe's Clavico, Lessing's Emilia Gal

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The Central Board of Education has leased a portion of the Bank of Commerce building, corner of Wood and Sixth street, and will remove the School to that place in a few months.

OBITUARY.—Mrs. Catharine Flood, relict of the late Thomas Flood, and mother-in-law of Alderman John A. Strain, died yesterday afternoon at her residence on Grant street, adjoining the Cathedral, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

ROBBERY IN EAST LIBERTY.—The shoe store of Mr. Johnson, in East Liberty, was entered by burglars some time during Thursday night and robbed of boots and shoes to the value of over one hundred dollars. The stolen goods were of a fine quality, and mostly for ladies' wear. There is no clue to the robbers or stolen goods.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—A junction has been made between the Fire Alarm and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph. Under the new arrangement the Central Office of the Fire Alarm will be directly connected with the principal cities east and west, and messages can be sent to any point by the Mayor or his Chief. The connection will also add materially to the utility of the Alarm.

A MAN THAT "BEARS WATCHING."—The Board of Directors of the German National Bank recently presented their retiring President, Mr. Augustus Hoeveler, with a magnificent gold watch and chain, as a testimonial of regard for the efficient and faithful manner in which he has managed the affairs of the bank. Some men do not like to be "watched," but Mr. Hoeveler took it with becoming grace. He retires on account of impaired health, and takes with him the well wishes of all concerned.

CORONER'S INQUESTS LAST YEAR.—The following table shows the number of inquests held by Coroner Clawson during each month of the year 1867:

January	11	July	13
February	9	August	23
March	16	September	22
April	22	October	17
May	15	November	13
June	22	December	16

Total Inquests during the year.....196

Of the above number one hundred and seventy-one were males, and twenty-seven females.

ASSAULT ON A MAGISTRATE.—Michael Lipp, Esq., Justice of the Peace in Birmingham, appeared yesterday before Alderman McMasters, of this city, and made an information against Jacob Pastorius, charging him with assault and battery. 'Squire Lipp alleges that yesterday morning a row occurred in the Birmingham Diamond, in which Pastorius was engaged. The 'Squire interfered to preserve the peace, when Pastorius, it is alleged, struck him a severe blow, knocking him down. The assailant then took to his heels and ran away. A warrant was issued, but the accused has not yet been arrested.

ROBBERY IN ALLEGHENY.—Some time during Thursday night the residence of Mr. Benjamin Kennedy, on Lacock street, Allegheny, was entered by some thief or thieves, and two overcoats, which were hanging on the rack in the hall, and numerous smaller articles in the lower part of the house to the value of fifty dollars, carried off. When the family arose yesterday morning they found the door wide open. It is not known how an entrance was effected. Notice of the robbery was given to the Allegheny police, but as yet no clue has been obtained to the missing property or the thieves.

Col. G. A. Shallenberger.

The newly elected Warden of the Western Penitentiary, Colonel G. A. Shallenberger, will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Monday next. He has been spending the interval since his election in visiting similar institutions in the East, and making himself familiar with their practical workings. The Colonel brings to his new and responsible post a long acquaintance with men and business. For a number of years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and more recently in the army, where he rendered most efficient service to the Government during our time of National trial. In every relation and position he has won the esteem and confidence of his fellows, and made for himself a most enviable reputation. To a most excellent moral character he adds earnestness, energy, and that natural fondness and firmness so essential in his present position. We extend to him a hearty welcome to our city, and commend him to the favorable regards of our citizens.

Should be in Every Household.

One of the firm of W. M. Evans & Co., No. 55 Beckman street, New York, is now in the city and will be at the St. Clair Hotel for a few days, for the purpose of introducing a patent carpet stretcher and tacker, which for utility and labor-saving is not excelled by any invention that we know of. It is simple and performs its work well. To stretch and tack a carpet at the same time the lady has merely to push a bar against the carpet while standing upright, drop a tack in a tube, pull a string and "whack" goes the tack squarely in the floor. There is no back-aching, finger-smashing, and tack-breaking process, and one can go through a room of any size as much carpet laying, and more neatly, too, than three persons can do by the old mode. It is an invaluable invention and as moving day is no day for every housekeeper who can supply provide herself with one of these stretchers and tackers. The gentleman has also Brown's patent tack drawer, which extracts tacks as easily as the tacker drives them. He has town, county and State rights for sale, as well as the articles themselves.

Presentations at the Mayor's Office.

Thursday evening a number of the friends of Captain Marquis W. Lewis assembled at the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of presenting to that gentleman, who has for the past two years filled the position of Captain of the Night Watch, a token of their esteem. The meeting was organized by calling Mayor McCarthy to the chair.

Wm. N. Ogden, Esq., then arose and presented Captain Lewis with a beautiful toilet set and an elegant pair of razors in the following appropriate speech:

Capt. Lewis, on behalf of the outgoing police of the city of Pittsburgh, I take much pleasure in presenting you with this humble mark of their appreciation, esteem and friendship. Their appreciation, sir, of your many noble and excellent qualities of head and heart; your justice, humanity, honesty and impartiality. Their esteem for you as a gentleman and as an officer who in bowing his duty dared to maintain his authority and dignity, even while he measured out mercy, pity and brotherly love to God's miserable and unfortunate creatures, who when thrown by misfortune into the guardianship of your municipal laws. This ornament you have faithfully served our city, and your administration has reflected the highest credit on your executive ability, your goodness of heart, soundness of judgment and general wisdom.

In retiring from the position you have held with so much distinction be assured that you carry with you our best wishes, and are followed by our earnest prayers for your future health and prosperity. The bright record you have made during the dark and dreadful days of the rebellion has not been blotted by an official act during the term of your office, and you stand to day a worthy example of the time-tried and truthful assertion that Americans are soldiers when needed, but citizens at all times.

Captain Lewis returned his thanks in a few appropriate remarks, and in the request that Mayor John Floyd, Mayor's Clerk, responded. Mr. Floyd stated that he was unprepared to make a speech, and if he would handle the subject *daily* he hoped he would be excused. He felt assured that Captain Lewis would fully appreciate the present, and would feel it *keenly* when he performed his daily ablutions. Mr. Floyd alluded to the fact that Captain Lewis entered the army as a private in the old Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and at the close of his term of service filled the position of Quartermaster of the regiment, a position which he had gained through his bravery and attention to duty. At the battle of the Wilderness, Captain Lewis, who was miles behind his command, hurried to the front, and took a prominent part in the engagement. Mr. Floyd's remarks were to the point, and were received with applause.

Mayor McCarthy followed. His acquaintance with Captain Lewis dated to the days of childhood, when they were young and life was a new thing to them, and that life's troubles and pleasures were before them. They had attended the same primary school, and the acquaintance then formed had ripened in manhood. When the Captain had been chosen chief magistrate of his native city, he had looked around to select a suitable person to act as Captain of the Night Police, and in designating Captain Lewis for that position he secured the approval of his friends, and was satisfied that the conduct of the latter while filling the position had secured the approval of the citizens generally. The endorsement of the Captain's course was that the (the Mayor's) successor had promoted him to the position of Captain of the Day Police.

Messrs. T. P. Houston, William Ramsey, Mr. Edgar, Coroner Clawson, and others, were called upon for speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

Captain Lewis cannot but feel gratified at the generosity of those with whom he has been connected for the past two years, and we take occasion to return him our sincere thanks for the courtesy which he has always exhibited to the members of the press during his term of service

FURTHER PRESENTATIONS.

The term of Mayor McCarthy terminating last evening, a number of his personal friends congregated at his office about eight o'clock, and presented him with a splendid gold watch and chain. The presentation speech was made by Alexander McIlwaine, Esq., who referred in glowing terms to the official career of the Mayor, and characterized [his administration as having been eminently successful. The Mayor responded in a few feeling remarks. John A. Floyd, Esq., the Mayor's Clerk, was also the recipient of a massive gold ring, and Colonel James Scott, the retiring Chief of Police, was presented with a set of shaving utensils. Upon the conclusion of the presentation ceremonies, the party adjourned to Vierbeller's Restaurant, and partook of an excellent supper. After the cloth had been removed, speeches were made by Mayor McCarthy and Blackmore, A. McIlwaine, Esq., and others. The occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one, and will be long remembered by those present.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Train Thrown Off and Wrecked---Four Passenger Cars Burnt---One Person Killed and Five Injured---Details of the Casualty---Names of the Killed and Wounded.

On Friday morning, between one and two o'clock, a serious accident befel the Fast Line passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left this city at half-past seven o'clock Thursday evening. The train consisted of nine cars—one baggage, one express, four passenger and three sleeping cars. It left in charge of Conductor Thomas Watt, who was relieved at Altoona by Conductor Edwin M. Chase. When near Mill Creek station, about forty miles east of Altoona, a broken rail was encountered, and five of the passenger cars were thrown from the track. The express, baggage and two passenger coaches passed over in safety, and were uninjured. Two passenger coaches and two sleeping cars went down an embankment, some fifty feet distant from the track, while one of the sleeping cars lay obliquely across the track. Of the five cars, all but one caught fire and were consumed. The other was completely demolished, but did not take fire.

THE CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of the casualties, as furnished at the Superintendent's office in this city:

Killed—Mrs. Annie Duggan, of Pittsburgh.

Injured—Mr. Patrick Duggan, husband of the above named lady; badly burned about the head and face.

Mrs. George Adams, No. 13 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia; very slightly burned.

J. Maurer, Indianapolis; spine hurt, slightly.

Mrs. Marr Crouse, Crawfordsville, Kansas; hurt in the breast and back; slightly.

W. Welkel, Courtlandt street, New York, slightly hurt on the back.

HOW MRS. DUGGAN WAS KILLED.

Mr. Patrick Duggan, a resident of this city, and a blacksmith by trade, had been recently married to Miss Annie Hughes, a young lady who was for some time engaged in the millinery business on Diamond alley, and subsequently on the Fifth street extension. After their marriage they resided at No. 167 Pennsylvania avenue. A few days ago they completed their arrangements for going to Indianapolis, where they hoped to better their situation in life. They were accompanied by Patrick Hughes, a brother of the deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Duggan were in the front car from the rear, immediately in front of the first sleeping car, and occupied the second seat from the forward stove. When seen, a few minutes before the accident, Mr. Duggan was reclining with his head on her lap, apparently sleeping. After the accident (the car having gone over the embankment) she was seen lying against the stove. Both limbs seemed to have been severed from the body, and as she sat immediately over the trucks, it appeared that she was killed almost instantly, and it was impossible to get her body until after the flames subsided. The trunk only remained—the limbs and head having been consumed. Her husband was burned by being driven against the stove, and was so badly injured that he could render her no assistance.

The deceased is highly spoken of, and her shocking death has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was about twenty-three years of age, and has a married sister residing at East Liberty, (Mrs. John Murphy.) Her body will be brought back to this city for interment.

THE WRECK.

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. Doerr, Conductor of the Silver Palace car No. 71, for the following account of the wreck:

The train was stopped within one hundred and fifty yards of the broken rail, showing that the engineer was running at a slow rate of speed at the time of the accident. The car in charge of Mr. Doerr was the only Palace car attached to the train. The other sleeping cars were No. 30, in charge of Conductor Mathews, and No. 22, Conductor Kennedy. No. 71 was badly wrecked before it left the track entirely, and the roof was off when it turned over on its side and finally rested. However, it was crushed to pieces in the descent, caught fire and was destroyed. No. 30 went down the embankment end foremost, fell over on one side and went entirely to pieces, resembling (in the language of Mr. Doerr) "a pile of oven wood." It was remote from the other cars and did not take fire. No. 22 lay diagonally across the track, and took fire from one of the two passenger cars which went over the bank. When conductor Doerr got out his car, in less than five minutes after the casualty, he found that the two passenger cars were then in flames, and the fire was running up toward 30, striking it about the centre. In half an hour the four cars were a heap of ashes.

WHY THE CASUALTIES WERE SO LIGHT.

Passenger travel is very light at this time, and there were only fifty-nine passengers aboard when the train left. A few more perhaps added at Altoona. In the four cars which were burnt, there were only twenty-eight passengers, distributed thus—five, six, seven, and ten. Had the train been fuller the casualties would doubtless have been correspondingly increased. With the exception of Mrs. Duggan, none were so badly injured as to be unable to help themselves from the ruins. Those who were injured were soon removed to the other cars, and made as comfortable as possible.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

Medical attendance was at once procured, and the injured received such treatment as the nature of their injuries required. The physician in the employ of the company at that point reports that all of the injured are doing well, and that all will recover.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Doerr states that the rail, the breaking of which caused the accident, was broken into several pieces, which leaves little doubt as to this being the actual cause. The night was intensely cold, and this fact also strengthens the supposition. The passengers, who examined the matter, were satisfied on this point, and had no word of censure to cast upon the company. The accident is one of the most serious which has happened on the road for a long time, and the loss in cars will be very considerable. It is a matter of considerable surprise, however, that such a terrible smash up and burning could occur, and yet no greater loss of life be sustained. Of all mysteries, these railroad accidents appear the most mysterious as regards the large number who escape compared with the fearful risks which are necessarily run.

[We are under obligations to Messrs. Creighton and Watt for facilities afforded us in obtaining reliable information in regard to the accident.]

Register's Business for January.

The following is a list of Letters of Administration granted and Wills admitted to probate, at the County Register's office, during the the month of January, 1868, by Joseph H. Gray, Esq., Register:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Estate.
Edward O'Neil	Winefred Sweeny	$7,500
Jacob B McDonald	Mary McDonald	500
John B Fox	Wm A Paine	750
Harriett Wineblidde	Dr A B Fetterman	$25,000
Andrew Nolte	Ann M Walter	200
Adley A Rankin	David Rankin	6,000
A J Foster	Elizabeth F Meriditn	3,000
Henry M Koch	Rosa Koch	150
Christian Kuhlman	Wm Kuhlman	400
Godfry Magnes	John Grandmontagne	1,500
Peter Redenbaugh	Mary Ann Cunningh	100
David Heibner	Susannah Heibner	300
Hiram Wm McFadden	Elizabeth Culp	1,000
Catharine Holle	Adam Holle	100
Ann Hendrick	Bridget Giles	100
John Mullen	Mary Ann Mullen	4,500
Margt J McDonald	F Harvey Miller	400
Rebcid Hankey	David McCandless	50
Mary Humes	Robert D Humes	5,000
James Hughes	Bridget Donnelly	2,500
Susan Loughry	T N Loughry	2,700
Ephraim Powell	Catharine Powell	500
Samuel Edgar	Wm Edgar	500
Wm Heas	Adam Heas	100
Wm T Robinson	Rachel Robinson	100
Henry Semmon	Anna Semmon	400
Elizabeth Bailey	Henry B McLain, C T A	6,000
Louisa A Burnell	Henry Selp	200
John McCargo	David McCargo	50
John Jewett	Mary Porter	200
Wm B Phillips	Samuel Phillips	900
Geo Lovell	Mary Ann Lovell	150
Philip Cyphus	John Cyphus	400

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Testator.	Executors.
James Steadeford	Thos and Jas Steadeford.
Joseph Steiner	Fred Neckert and P Loeffler
Cornelius O'Neil	John Magee.
Jno Fred Wolf	Mathias Mentzer.
Jane McMoore	Hon Thos Mellon and J B Kelly.
John Dyer, Sr	H Stewart and S Dyer.
John McKeesa	Jno McCrea and Jno Crawford.
Abigail S Highby	Jos Phillip and P Boyer.
James Kirk	Samuel Kirk.
Wm L Miller	Geo and Albert Miller.
Elizabeth Baird	Hon R M'Clean.
Benj Patton	G M Potter and R Havely.
Samuel Woods	Jas Means and Wm Woods.
Ruth Frazier	Campbell B Herron.
Mary Clark	[illegible]
Richard Bradley	J Carothers and M Brinton.
Catherine Kearney	E F Gurlandand J McCune.
Wm Finley Noble	William Noble.
John Montgomery	H Fulton and Montgomery
Jacob Schulz	Margaret Schulz.

ANOTHER WALKING MATCH.—A walking match has been arranged between Isaac Keefer and Antoine Ferguson, which will take place at Town Hall, Birmingham, commencing next Monday. The match is for a purse of five hundred dollars, and the time of walking one hundred hours. The terms of agreement are such, however, as will entitle the party to the purse who walks the greatest number of hours. Keefer will be required to walk perfectly in an attempt to walk one hundred consecutive hours without rest, having walked seventy-nine hours in the attempt.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Florences closed their engagement last evening to a large audience. This afternoon, the moral drama "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will be performed. In the evening, the stock company will appear in three attractive plays. Monday evening, the spectacular play of the "Black Crook" will be reproduced.

BLIND TOM.—This wonderful musical prodigy will commence a series of musical entertainments at Masonic Hall on Monday evening. He is certainly one of the most remarkable musicians before the public, and his entertainments are full of interest.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A grand dramatic entertainment will be given this evening at Masonic Hall, on which occasion a number of our best amateur performers will appear. The bill comprises the three act American drama of "Nick of the Woods" and the farce of "The Loan of a Lover," Miss Agnes Hamilton and Miss Maud Cramer appearing in both pieces.

Skating at Union Park.

The most beautiful skating park in this part of the country is the Union Skating Park in Allegheny city, and it is patronized by the first families of the two cities and boroughs. Splendid ice and a charming band of music. The most popular place of amusement within reach of our citizens. Open day and evening. Remember, the *Union Skating Park, Allegheny City.*

THE COHEN EMBEZZLEMENT.

Two More Charges---$11,500 Alleged to Have Been Embezzled.

We noticed in yesterday's issue the arrest of Abraham Cohen on a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Marks Nathan, of New York, who charged him with having kept some four thousand dollars belonging to the firm of Goldenstan, Cohen & Co., hoop skirt dealers, of which they were both members, derived from the sale of goods at the branch house on Market street, this city. The accused was committed to jail yesterday by Mayor McCarthy, in default of four thousand dollars bail, for trial at Court.

Yesterday morning two more informations were lodged against Cohen before Alderman Humbert, one by William Prais and the other by Reuben Rittmesser, both charging him with concealing goods with the intention of defrauding his creditors. Mr. Prais alleges that in the summer of 1867 he loaned Cohen, for the use of the firm of Goldenstan, Cohen & Co., ten thousand dollars in cash. Mr. Rittmesser also alleges that he loaned Cohen fifteen hundred dollars in cash on the same account. The prosecutors now allege that Cohen has shipped the goods of the firm in this city out of the county, with the intention of defrauding his creditors, and they therefore bring suit. The Alderman lodged commitments against the accused for trial on both charges.

Emory M. E. Church, East Liberty.

One of the best evidences of the prosperity of Pittsburgh is found in the growth of its suburban districts. Passing out from the din and noise of what is usually regarded as the city proper, through the valleys, or over the soot-begrimmed hills, there spreads out on every side one of the most beautiful districts of country encircling any city on the continent. Palatial residences, with ample and tastefully laid out grounds, constantly greet the eye and call up the wonderful creations of Aladdin's lamp. Beautiful churches, too, are multiplying, a pledge of peace and good will and blessings richer than silver or gold. We made a flying visit to one of these yesterday, and append a few items which we think will be of interest to our readers. We refer to Emory M. E. Church, located in East Liberty, and now a part of our consolidated city. For upwards of one year workmen have been engaged in enlarging and remodeling the building, and to-morrow it will be re-opened for Divine worship. The morning sermon will be preached by Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, and in the afternoon the pulpit will be occupied by Dr. Miller, pastor of the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, in this city. The extreme length and width of the church are ninety-four by sixty-seven feet. The extreme height, including the belfry, eighty-six feet. The main audience room is ninety by forty-eight feet, and will comfortably seat five hundred persons. Accommodations can easily be provided for seven hundred persons. The pews are all neatly cushioned, and the entire floor covered with rich Brussels carpet. The windows are filled with stained glass, of a very neat and chaste pattern. Beautiful chandeliers depend from the ceiling, and brackets are arranged along each side. Arrangements are in progress to manufacture gas on the premises for the use of the church. A superb Mason & Hamlin Organ, from the warerooms of C. C. Mellor, occupies the left hand gallery in the front. There are some peculiar features about the building, which we have not time to notice, but the general effect on the visitor is very fine. Taken as a whole the edifice is one of the very best in the western part of the State. We most heartily congratulate the congregation, and the citizens of East Liberty on this addition to their church accommodations. It reflects great credit on all concerned. The young and accomplished pastor, Rev. W. P. Tarney, A. M., has been untiring in his efforts, and has been nobly aided by the members of the congregation. The ladies, always foremost in every good work, have contributed largely in securing the [illegible] twenty-eight thousand dollars necessary to complete the undertaking. The steam apparatus with which the entire building is heated, was furnished by Boyce & Bro., the stained glass by Wm. Nelson; the carpets by McCallum & Bros., and the cushions for the pews by Edmundson & Co., all of this city. The brick work was done by Alfred McDonald, of Allegheny. The iron work by Stuart McKee, of East Liberty, and the painting by Thomas Black, of the same place. Many of our readers will, no doubt, avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing this really elegant church to-morrow, and of hearing a sermon preached by one who has few equals as a Minister of the Gospel.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of interments in the city for the week ending January 26th, 1868, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, was twenty-six. The causes of death were as follows: Suffocation, one; puerperal fever, one; nervous fever one; gastro enteritis, one; cancer, one; syphilitis, one; old age, two; anæmia, one; accident, one; consumption, two; erysipelas, one; burned, two; accidents and other violent occasions, two; disease of spine, one; pneumonia, four; hydrocephalus, two; still born, one. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 8; from 1 to 10, 1; from 10 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 1; from 60 to 70, 3; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1. Males, 17; females, 9. White, 26; colored, 0. Total, 26.

Western University.

We take pleasure in commending this institution to all who have sons to educate. It is in a most prosperous condition. The Faculty is so large, and the classification so complete, that every boy in the English, Mathematical, Classical, Commercial, Scientific, or Collegiate Departments, has his full share of attention. Its rooms are open daily to all who desire to listen to recitations, and see the valuable apparatus per or the excellent apparatus. The next term will commence next Monday.

Superb Cloth Cloaks.

Made by M. J. Spence, No. 73 Market street.

Indigestion Cured

By *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists. The best curative extant.

Swift Antidote to Disease

Is *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists. Try it at once.

Auction Sales of Boots and Shoes,

This day, at 10 A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M., at the Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth st. See advertisement of Palmer & Phillips, Auctioneers.

Central Park.

Go and see Frank Swift, of New York, this afternoon and evening, give exhibitions of fancy and comic skating.

A Beautiful Young Lady

Told her lover never to come and see her again unless he would promise in future to buy her some of the Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher. Sold wholesale and retail by John A. Best, Pennsylvania avenue.

Rare Chance for Business Men.

On Tuesday, February 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold the leasehold of that desirable business property, No. 39 Diamond, Allegheny City. The building is now occupied as a wholesale and retail grocery, well established, with a good cash custom, doing a business of one hundred thousand dollars per year. See auction advertisement. Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland.

Attractive Auction Sale of Real Estate.

Messrs. Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland on the premises, Monday, February 10th, at 2½ o'clock, will sell, by auction that very desirably located property Nos. 154, 158, 160, 162, 164, and 166 Sheffield street, Allegheny City (near Bidwell street). Each lot fronts 20 feet on Sheffield street, extending back 137½ feet to an alley. The improvements consist of six modern style (new) two story brick dwelling houses —having all modern improvements. See auction advertisement.

Central Park.

Grand Carnival this afternoon, and Frank Swift in costume as "Toodles."

The Finest Toute

Is *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists.

A Word to the Ladies about Messrs. Jos. Horne & Co.

We never yet met a lady who failed to appreciate the enterprise of a merchant in securing for her sex all the indescribable articles of finery which have become necessary as a part of her dress and adornment, at prices which are quite reasonable, and we do not believe that there are any ladies in our midst who will reject our advice when we direct them to a place where they can purchase the best article for the least money. It is with perfect confidence in the result that we assure them of the most satisfactory bargains at Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co.'s, No. 77 and 79 Market street, who have completed their annual "account-of-stock-taking," replenished their shelves with a rich and extensive assortment of goods, and are now prepared to furnish their patrons and the public generally with everything in their line as cheap as the same goods can be purchased in any other city in the Union. Everybody knows where Horne & Co. are located, and what they sell. We say to our lady readers, one and all, if you want Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Trimmings of every description, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, Ribbons, White Goods, Balmorals, Laces, Artificial Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Hoods and Capes, Zephers, Fancy Jewelry, Wool and Merino Underwear, Garments, Notions, Yarns, Cards, and in other thousand articles kept at a first class trimming store, then go to Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Energetic and Successful.

Such is *Mishler's Herb Bitters* in its curative processes. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies, Ladies, Ladies,

Be sure and go to M. J. Spence, No. 73 Market street.

To Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Stimulate Your System

With *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists.

Carpets. Oil Cloths, Druggits, Shades, Etc., at Par Gold Prices.

The rush at Oliver McClintock & Co.'s during the past thirty days, evidences the faithfulness with which they redeemed their pledges to the public to sell goods lower than they could be bought elsewhere, has been so great and the clearing out of their stock so complete that they have found it necessary to replenish their shelves with new goods that they might maintain the reputation their house now enjoys of offering the most extensive and well assorted stock of goods in the carpet line that the market affords. And taking advantage of the market east at its most propitious moments, purchasing just such goods as the wants of our citizens demand, and for cash, they are still able to offer as rare bargains as those that astonished their many customers during the continuance of their grand clearance sale. Their stock is now complete in every respect, embracing all grades and qualities of goods in their line suited to the wants and abilities of the entire community, and selling at the lowest prices to be had anywhere in the country.

Paris, London, New York

Styles in cloaks, mantillas, &c., at No. 73 Market street.

Fevers Prevented

By *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists, and recommended by physicians.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. sw

The Latest Fashions

Always found at Spence's Cloak Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

Fever and Ague Destroyed

Effectually by *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists.

VALENTINES at Pittock's. Skates at cost at Pittock's. World almanacs at Pittock's. All the February Magazines at Pittock's. 200 new Stereoscopic views just received at Pittock's. Anthropom, an amusing entertainment for the parlor, at Pittock's. Albums, Bibles, at greatly reduced prices, at Pittock's. Pittock has a new flagstone pavement at his corner. Charles Dickens—excellent photos of him at Pittock's. Quite a number of new books just in at Pittock's. Gold pens, wallets, for one and all at Pittock's. Below cost, Pittock's skates. 1868 diaries at Pittock's. Dicken's works, all the editions, at Pittock's. Card and Imperial photos, the only stock in the city, can be seen at Pittock's. Stereoscopic views, the only assortment in the city, at Pittock's. Tribune Almanac for 1868, at Pittock's. Black Creek celebrities—photographs of them at Pittock's. Initial paper and paper initialed at Pittock's. 1868 diaries at Pittock's. Fancy Chromos at Pittock's.

Life! Health!! Strength!!!

Use *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists. Send for a bottle.

Fine Residence on Stockton Avenue, Allegheny, at Auction.

Dr. Dale's late residence, 33 Stockton avenue, or South Common, is to be sold at auction next. For descriptive advertisement of this important sale, see Auction Sales, on second page, by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Young Ladies and Misses'

Cloaks, sacques, basques, &c., at No. 73 Market street.

A Powerful Invigorant

Is *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists. Use it without delay.

To Arrive.

During the coming week, large consignments of Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions, which will be disposed of at at auction and private sale, by Palmer & Phillips, Auctioneers, Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth st.

Golden Opinions

Of *Mishler's Herb Bitters* are given by the Medical Faculty of the land.

SALESMEN wanted in every town, county and city to sell the most ingenious and useful article ever patented. Attracts the attention of all and creates a *furore* wherever it goes, and should be in every family. One of the firm of W. M. Evans & Co., 55 Beekman street, New York, (the manufacturers) will be at the St. Clair Hotel for a few days to establish agencies and sell rights if desired. None but of good employment wishing to make $5 to $10 per day as salesmen, or those wishing to deal in Territory, should fail to call at once or apply to the manufacturers at New York. This article can be seen for a few days at St. Clair Hotel. Every man, woman and child should call and see it. Town, County and State rights for sale. Agents wanted.

The Best Appetizer

Is *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists.

THEATRE SUNDAY NIGHT.—At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. Joseph King will deliver a discourse on "Jesus, his Mission and Saving power," to-morrow (Sunday) night, at half-past seven o'clock, in the "Old Pittsburgh Theatre," Fifth street. At four in the afternoon the usual two prayer meetings, held under the auspices of the same Association, one in the "Allegheny Exchange Hotel," the other in the "Soldier's League Rooms," on Lacock street, opposite the "Anchor Cotton Works," Allegheny city.

The Dispeptics Blessing

Is *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies' Elegant Cloaks,

Made by M. J. Spence, No. 73 Market street.

A Mild Purgative

Is *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists.

Rich Velvet Cloaks,

Made to order, by M. J. Spence, No. 73 Market street.

The Household Remedy

Of the age is *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists.

ARSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 21st. On his return will be permanently located at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

The People's Remedy

Is *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists. It *never fails*.

No Health without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvelous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum or wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb, or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, fails in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that a delicate system "Wears Out in the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of death.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by *preventing*, as far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Promote Your Appetite

With *Mishler's Herb Bitters*. Sold by all druggists.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC RHEUMATIC 28 often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a complete assortment of ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions . . $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 Vials from . . . $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC **Homœopathic Medicine Company,**

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail. *

DIED:

LORRINGTON—On Thursday, at 8 o'clock P. M., THOMAS LORRINGTON, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Funeral on SATURDAY, February 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Allegheny, at half-past 1 o'clock, precisely. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FLOOD—At her residence, corner of Grant street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Mrs. CATHARINE FLOOD, relict of the late Thos. Flood, and mother-in-law of John A. Strain, Esq., at 9 o'clock P. M., on Friday, January 31st, 1868, aged sixty-six years.

The funeral will take place on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral. Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be sung, and proceed from thence to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of *SEVEN-THIRTIES,* INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 31, 1868.

The supply of money at the various discount places has been greatly increased, which is even in excess of the offerings of good and acceptable paper. The banks proper can do all that is presented of that class, which is regarded as prime. Much that is offered does not come within the standard which frequently finds favor with creditors on the outside market at high rates. Upon the whole, however, it has been rather a comfortable week for borrowers, and from present appearances we will have even greater ease in local money matters.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 111; do '64, 108¼; do '65, May and November, 109¾; do '65, January and July, 107⅝; U. S. 10-40s, 104¼; May 1865, Compounds, 117⅝; June 7-30s, 107⅝; July 7-30s, 107